The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

BEAVER VALLEY.

Something About the Town of Bridgewater.

A LEAF FROM ITS PAST HISTORY.

Its Growth and Substantial Prosperity.

WHAT BRIDGEWATER IS TO-DAY.

[Letter No. 8.]

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Bridgewater.

Passing from the history of Sharon, which as has already been stated contains the primitive history of Bridgewater, we come to that most pleasant and interesting town, the subject of this letter.

The lands upon which that part of Bridgewater at the mouth of the Beaver is situated, were originally a part of what were known as the "academy outlots." A mention has been made of these in tracing the early history of Beaver, carrying the mind back to the year 1791. All those land, and the adjacent country were formerly the suburbs of Beaver. After the sale of outlots, the lands came into the possession of Joseph Hemphill, who was the owner of the lands until the town was laid out. It was the scene of some very interesting occurrences, in connection with early Beaver and Sharon, and the good old people who are yet living, and who passed through the trying scenes and adventures of early days, dwell with pleasure on those times. Men yet vigorous in health, tell us of the deer and bear hunting over the hills and along the water courses of, and near, Bridgewater, and it seems but as yesterday to us, when, their hearts glowing with the fire of younger days and their lips trembling with words of eloquence, they related the sports that characterized their native heath. Their gunning, trapping, and angling, interspersed with a bear chase were sources of pleasure to them, and interest to us.

The advantages of the "point" at this place, as a good location for boating and forwarding, were early noted. Lying between the Ohio and Beaver rivers, and thus seen an eventful career, which is yet not ended. The town seems to have been laid out as early as 1818 by Mr. Hemphill, and some little building commenced in the town plot about that time. A store was put in operation at the end of the bridge by Mr. Hemphill, and was doing business at the time and after the laying out of the town. From the date of the establishment of the town, it has not been characterized by any unusual energy or rapid stride in material progress. Its growth has been rather slow, and has resulted in giving the valley a genuinely prosperous town.

Its history has been marked by the rise and progress of several branches of manufacturing, many of which have fallen and been forgotten, while others are in the height of their prosperity and doing a really good and safe business. Probably one of the most interesting of its

Industries of the Past

has been the boat building, which was carried on very extensively for many years. There were two boat yards in the limits of the present town, in addition to the one located at Sharon, which has become so famous. It was a good business thirty and forty years ago, and gave employment to a large class of men, and remunerating well those who engaged in it.

The location of boat yards at this place was a very favorable one for several reasons, among which were the cheapness of building rents, fuel and produce, and the abundance of timber that lined the water courses. Boats were prepared for finishing at these yards, and sent to Pittsburgh for finish, and money was saved to the owners of the boats. But boat building has entirely passed away from the town, and for years nothing of the kind has been done. Other branches of labor have taken its place, and given employment to the people of the town. "Stone's Point" was at one time a place of considerable stir and activity, being the stopping place of the boats that landed. This wharf was first grazed with the landing of a boat in the years 1833, coming from Pittsburgh. It was named "Beaver," and was the beginning of what proved to be quite profitable source of trade to the town. The sensation caused by the landing of this boat was something like that which would be produced by dropping a train of cars into—say Greene county. I am not prepared to say that it was the occasion of a general public rejoicing, nor that any cannon were fired nor cheers given, nor that Sir Silver's speech, in the glory of the occasion, gave utterance to burning words of eloquence, but it was an occasion of rejoicing among the Bridgewaterites, and no doubt was the town in fact for many a merry day afterwards, and is even yet reverted to with pride.

This "point" became quite a forwarding centre, and quite a good business was done in that line, but like the boat building, it is now one of the things of the past. After the canal had been located and put in running order, the business of boat building, boat running and forwarding was very active. An immense business was done in the valley by this enterprise. Boats must be built and Bridgewater boat yards were at hand. Captains for steamers were needed, and this town put forward men for that purpose. At that time, it probably saw as active and prosperous days as it has ever seen. The time of these occurrences was in the latter part of the first fifteen years of its history.

It already had some commission houses, consequent upon being the regular landing place of the Pittsburgh packets, which were doing a good business, besides the business houses of various kinds that are found in such towns. Some five hotels soon graced its streets, for the accommodation of passengers by the steamers, and also by stage line running to the city of Cleveland. It was about the beginning of this career of prosperity, in the years of 1832 and 1834, that the whore of Beaver Valley seemed to have centered upon as the point of great activity, owing probably to the opening of the canal, and business was prosperous and employment good and plenty. Every man seemed to have his place, and a place was provided for every one who had the desire to work.

The Manufactories of the Town

date back to quite an early period. In the year 1835 a foundry was established in the upper portion of it by the Messrs. Darragh, which is yet in successful operation. Various manufacturing establishments were created, some flourishing for a while and then passing out of sight. At one period a glass factory was doing a thriving business, so far as man could see, but it is now suspended. Why this should be so is a question. Certainly no better point for that business can be found. It ought to be in full blast to-day, blessing the families of the town. A tannery, formerly operated by James Darragh, is now quiet, and as well; Greer's foundry, formerly under a good run of business, has also closed its doors and become quiet. Other industries of this character have also had their day and are now suspended. The town should have a score of good manufactories of some kind in addition to what it already has, and its progress and success of factories would not seem to have a very brilliant history in this goodly borough, but still there are no good reasons why others should be deterred from undertaking enterprises of this kind. We cannot tell what difficulties have been undergone by them—what embarrassments and hindrances met them at every turn from unexpected quarters, and what mismanagements may have been theirs, to retard their progress. The present Bridgewater, is a pleasantly located town of about 1,200 inhabitants. The main part of the town is located on a large flat, forming the bank of the Beaver river. Ranging back from this it covers an elevation to some extent, giving it a most beautiful appearance. It is not unlike the other valley towns is the variegated scenery, which one meets and sees at every step. In passing the town on the P., F. W. & C. R. R. the scene from the cars is really a delightful one. He must have a dull heart who cannot see a picture of beauty in the scenery before him, in its transition from the hill to the plain both covered with the tasteful works of art.

The people of the town have a happy way of covering up bare and ill-looking spots in the hillside, which have been stripped of their natural covering. In such places may be seen thrifty vineyards, tasty gardens and whatever may be done to render pleasant the unsightly portions of the town. Its streets seem to be very pleasant, and taking all together, it is not out of order to offer a word of commendation to this people. The views from the town are neither so comprehensive nor pleasing to the mind as those seen from the other towns. It is true that the Ohio sweeps her bank in its onward march to the sea, and an occasional bit of pretty scenery presents itself to the eye, but it does not allow one those great views of the beautiful in nature that at once charm and excite admiration.

As It Is Now.

The present industries of the town are the following: The foundry of M. & S. H. Darragh employing ten hands, and making a good quality of stove castings, &c. They do a safe and profitable business, and are not susceptible to the usual disasters which have driven to the wall so many of the other works of the town. The father of these gentlemen, Robert Darragh, was one of the pioneers of Beaver county, and was very highly respected and honored by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. Mr. Thomas Campbell has also in operation a foundry, and is doing a good business. His productions are those of other valley foundries. There is also a very fine tannery carried on by Mr. Samuel Moorehead, in which a good business is being done. Add to these one steam grist mill and three steam saw mills belonging to Messrs. S. Davidson & Bro.; carriage factory, blacksmith shops and stocking factories, and you have all that is now done in Bridgewater in the way of manufactories and shops. It seems as if there ought to be more, but probably it is all right. One hotel gives entertainment to the weary, way-worn traveler who may pass into the town. Some nine or ten stores ask for the custom of their neighbors in the purchase of dry goods, groceries, &c. The people there evidently are not suffering in this particular, and would not feel thankful for the recommendation to others to locate among them. A sufficient number of physicians are located in the town, to give character to the *materia medica*, and relieve the wants of the ailing people. In its religious and moral life, Bridgewater is rather above the average—having four churches in a prosperous condition, being the Presbyterian, M. Episcopal, M. E. Colored and A. M. E. Zion, represented by some of the ablest and most highly respected ministers in the country. Such names as those of Drs. Dempsey and Shields, command respect wherever they are known. Rev. Mr. Ashing, of the Colored M. E. C., is a young man of ability and goodness of heart, and must succeed in doing good. The public school is held in a fine building erected for that purpose in 1862. There are four departments in the school, with an average attendance of about one hundred and seventy-five pupils. The character of the dwellings in the town is good. Some very beautiful residences adorn the town, and in a special manner several located on the bluff attract attention, not because of the great architectural effect produced, but by reason of their beauty, simplicity and commodiousness. Its residences will compare favorably with any in the valley, if a few are excepted which have been built at a large cost and for display. These good Bridgewater people can make their town a place of surpassing beauty by a small outlay. It is well calculated for adornment by natural means. The variety of its scenery, alternating in hill and valley, will admit of a very elaborate ornamentation of shrubbery and trees, make it a spot of sylvan beauty—of the highest type of beauty, by a combination of whatever is lovely in art, with the addition of what nature so lavishly supplies. To make this town what it ought to be and what it is intended for, it needs more manufacturing establishments. There ought to be one or two glass mills—a first class iron mill, and the factories and foundries that have fallen into disuse, ought to be revived and put to work.

It is certainly no exaggeration to say, that it ought to be one of the most prosperous and inviting towns in the valley. It cannot afford—the valley cannot afford—to allow the present stagnation to continue, when its natural advantages are so great and it is so admirably located. It wants no addition of working people at present, as it has all and more than it can supply with remunerative labor. Let some energetic capitalists in your midst, put to work some pay ing industries, and when your people are all contentedly at work, make room for hundreds more of the same stamp. The present people are, as a class, industrious, moral and temperate, and no other class ought to find a home among them. BEAVER.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1873.

Effect of the Gas Men's Strike.

A petition has been presented to the New York Gas Company bearing the signatures of seventy of the strikers, asking to be restored to their former places at the old time and wages.

The Erie Investigation.

At the Erie investigation to-day, Thomas J. Sherman, associate counsel with Field for Fisk & Gould, testified that Gould told him, just before the *coup d'etat* in 1872, that he (Gould) could fix matters with Attorney General Barlow, and that he had been paying him instalments of the thirty-five thousand dollars contracted for. Simon Stevens told witness that Barlow demanded one hundred thousand dollars of General sickles as compensation for his services in the revolution of the Erie Directory and for procuring the repeal of the classification act. Witness knew that Barlow lobbied strenuously at Albany for the Erie Directors.

Mr. Sherman also stated that Steveus informed him that money had been carried to Attorney General Barlow by Wheeler H. Peckham, and while he (Stevens) was foreman of the Grand Jury, and was about to make an investigation of Peckham, who had divided with Barlow a ten thousand dollar fee he received in the Tweed suit, the Grand Jury was suddenly discharged.

The New Charter.

Mr. James M. Brown, chairman of the Committee of Seventy, stated that the committee, at a meeting to-night, adopted resolutions favoring a new charter as a whole, although some clauses were objectionable, notably that one which makes part of the organic law the retention of certain men in office. Governor Dix will, however, be asked by the committee to sanction the charter and make it a law, as the passage by the Legislature is good evidence that the people, when they choose to make their power manifest, are superior to any combination of mere politicians. Mr. Brown regards the charter in many respects as a genuine triumph of the Committee of Seventy.

Violating the Bankrupt Act.

Jacob E. Smith, formerly wholesale boot and shoe manufacturer in this city, was arrested in Chicago on a bench warrant, for alleged violation of the bankrupt act, and was admitted to bail in five thousand dollars yesterday.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1873.

The Labor Troubles.

Delegates from all trades unions in the city met last evening, and heard a report from a committee appointed at the last meeting to ask the Mayor, Aldermen and heads of departments for the enforcement of the eight hour law. They seem to obtain no definite answer from either, and stated that the matter is under consideration by a committee of the Aldermen. The Trades Union committee was instructed to wait on the Aldermen for a reply, and to act further as is thought expedient.

The President of the Gas Men's Protective Union denied the report that the striking gas men asked to be reinstated.

It is untrue that a number of Italians have taken the places of quarrymen who struck on Thursday on account of the introduction of steam drilling machines, and the police guard the works at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue.

The umbrella and parasol makers have resolved to strike to-morrow for higher wages.

The cigar makers last night appointed a committee to report means of putting their condition by the formation of a co-operative society and making goods for the market direct or otherwise.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, O., April 20.—River twenty-eight feet; falling. Arrived—Mountain Belle, St. Louis; Camelia, Tennessee river. A light rain all day.

CAIRO, April 20.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, St. Louis, 8 P. M.; Robert Mitchell, Evansville, 9; Andy Baum, Cincinnati, 7 A. M.; La Belle, St. Louis, 8; Susie Silver, New Orleans; Ada Heilman, Nashville, 1 P. M.; Julia, St. Louis, 6; Wild Duck, St. Louis; Charles D. Church, Cincinnati, 2; Mary Miller, Arkansas river, 4; Messenger, Pittsburgh, 4; St. Joseph, St. Louis; Idlewild, Evansville, 5; Grand Lake, New Orleans, 7 P. M.; W. E. Owen, St. Louis, 6; City of Quincy, St. Louis; Crescent City, St. Louis; Ajax New Orleans. Departed—Tyrone, Nashville, 8 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, 11; Mitchell, New Orleans, 11; Belle Memphis, Memphis, midnight; Baum, Memphis, 9 A. M.; LaBelle, New Orleans, 8; Silver, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Wild Duck, Pittsburgh, 2; Church, New Orleans, 4; Julia, Vicksburgh, 5; Mary Miller, Louisville, 5; Messenger, St. Louis, 6; Grand Lake New Orleans, 7; Louisville, 7; Quincy, New Orleans, 7. River fallen 8 inches. Clear: mercury 7.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Arrived—Ironsides, Pittsburgh; Elliott, Memphis; Jno. Means, Ohio river; Redwing, Reed's Landing; J. H. Johnson and Andy Johnson, Keokuk; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Mary McDonald, Ouachita river. Departed—Durfee, Ft. Benton; Dommett, Means and Iron Mountain, Cairo. River falling more rapidly, with probably 15 feet to Cairo. Clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 20.—Cloudy and warm till evening; now clear and colder, mercury 43 to 66; now 56. River fallen 1 foot. Up—Indiana, 2 A. M.; Nashville and Arkansas Belle, 7 A. M.; Raven and barges, noon, and Omaldia, 4 P. M.; Grand Lake No. 3, 6; Fayette, 8. Down—Iron Mountain, 1 P. M.; Morning Star and Bowling Green, 9—generally with good trips; packets light.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—Arrived—Ben Franklin, United States, and Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati; Henry Probasco, Memphis. River falling; 8 feet 6 inches in chute; 10 feet 6 inches in canal. Weather cloudy and cool.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—Clear and warm. River declining. Arrived—Utah, Little Rock. Departed—last evening—Atlantic and barges, and Henry Ames, St. Louis; Dick Fulton, Louisville; this morning—Capitol City, Vicksburg.

WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1873.

The local storms in Virginia, Ohio and Michigan will extend northward with diminishing force on Monday, and will possibly entirely disappear. For New England and the northerly portion of the Middle States, cool northerly winds and cloudy or partly cloudy weather. For the lower lakes, northeast winds, backing to northwest. For the upper lakes, increasing northwesterly winds and clear weather. For the Gulf States, winds backing to west and northwest, with clear weather. For the South Atlantic States and Virginia, south and west winds, with rising temperature. For the Middle Atlantic States, easterly winds and local rains during Sunday night, followed on Monday by northwest and southwest winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. Cautionary signals are ordered for New York, Cape May, Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

LOUISIANA.

Troops for Colfax.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—The steamer B. L. Hodge departed last night with United States troops for Colfax.

A special dispatch announces the departure of Kellogg's officials from St. Mary's Parish. The impression is gaining ground that the presence of United States troops will be required in every Parish of the State to enforce obedience to the Kellogg Government.

—One hundred thousand sovereigns were taken from the Bank of England on Friday for New York. Apprehensions exist that further shipments will lead to an increase of the bank rate of discount.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Views of Treasury Officials on the Gold Market.

BANK DIVIDENDS AND THE TAX THEREON.

The New One, Three and Five Cent Pieces.

A TOBACCO DECISION.

Very Valuable Statistical Publications from Italy.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

The Case of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

Orders in Relation to the Outrages in Louisiana.

THE NEW SLOOPS OF WAR.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1873.

The New Sloops of War.

It was stated at the Navy Department yesterday that advertisements for bids for furnishing boilers and other machinery for the new sloops of war would be issued very shortly. The specifications for this work have all been made, and the Secretary of the Navy will, as soon as the pressure of business relaxes somewhat, scrutinize them, and upon his approval, bids will be requested. Contractors can send in their own plans, which will be examined by the Department, the Secretary of the Navy not being entirely guided by the plans of the Government engineers.

Valuable Statistical Publications.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has received from the statistical department of the Kingdom of Italy, through the exchange agencies of the Smithsonian Institution, a valuable contribution of official publications, including reports of the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Public Works; several volumes on civil engineering with finely engraved maps; eleven volumes of the reports of the Italian statistical department; the official report on navigation for 1869; the industrial bulletin of patents, and other books and maps.

Such attentions from foreign Governments and statisticians were duly induced by the attendance of our official delegates at the International Statistical Congress. Their appointment affords a tangible evidence of the interest of our Government in statistical inquiries, and by making known the aim and operations of our statistical bureau has helped to put it more *en rapport* with the similar bureaus of other countries. Moreover, the personal acquaintance formed by our delegates with the leading statisticians of Europe, also proves beneficial, in that it induces the latter to communicate freely with our statistical bureau upon subjects of common interest in connection with statistical inquiries. Although these results are incidental to the objects for which the delegates attended the Congress, they are not without an important practical value.

Oakes Ames and Wm. D. Kelley.

It may now be considered quite certain that Oakes Ames lied when he testified under oath that Congressman Wm. D. Kelley was the owner of certain Credit Mobilier shares. It will be remembered that at the time when Mr. Ames gave his testimony Mr. Kelley put this question to him: "If I am the owner of Credit Mobilier stock, where is my property?"

Mr. Ames replied by taking from his pocket certain certificates, which he handed to Mr. Kelley, saying, "Here it is," or words to that effect.

The certificates bore no evidence of ever having been the property of Mr. Kelley. They were, however, turned over to the United States Treasurer, who in turn sent them back to Mr. Ames, asking him to endorse and return them, so they could be sold and the proceeds covered into the Treasury, as Mr. Kelley suggested. Mr. Ames takes no notice whatever of Treasurer Spinner's request, made some weeks ago, and keeps the stock.

If Mr. Oakes Ames swore to the truth it was his duty to endorse the stock over to the United States Treasury, where it belonged; but if he purjured himself, he is doing right in keeping the stock himself.

The New One, Three and Five Cent Pieces.

The following circular relating to the distribution of the new one, three and five cent pieces, will be issued in a day or two by Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint:

One cent bronze and three and five cent nickle copper pieces, may, at the discretion of the Director of the Mint, be delivered in any of the principal cities and towns of the United States, at the cost of the mint for transportation.

Coins will be issued in exchange, at par, for lawful money of the United States.

Applications for these coins, accompanied by the necessary funds, must be made in all cases to the Superintendent of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia. Remittances may be made to the Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia, in post-office money orders, or sight drafts on Philadelphia or New York, payable to the order of the said Superintendent, on the receipt of which, or as soon thereafter as practicable, an amount of minor coins corresponding with the sum remitted will be forwarded, free of expense, to any point accessible by steam or rail communication. Persons making application for the minor coins will state particularly the denomination required—whether one, three, or five cent pieces—and write plainly the address to which the coins are to be forwarded.

These regulations apply only to the one cent bronze and three and five cent nickle copper coins, which are issued only by the mint of the United States, at Philadelphia.

A Tobacco Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to a request that permission be given to manufactured tobacco for a party in another city, using that party's name and brand on the packages of tobacco manufactured for him, he giving bond and taking out a special tax, as the real manufacturer does, decides as follows:

A manufacturer of tobacco as agent, cannot manufacture tobacco for another party using his own factory and machinery, though the second party may pay a special tax and give bond in his own name, or, which is the same thing, there cannot be two separate and distinct factories operating under different names and different special tax receipts on one and the same premises.

Bank Dividends and the Tax Thereon.

Banks declaring a dividend where the same arises from part earnings prior to 1871, are subject to dividend tax. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is settling many tax cases under this ruling. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh is looked for with much interest, as it will dispose of the question as to whether savings banks who hold that their dividends are not subject to that tax, and if the Court sustains their view, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will have to refund a large amount of such taxes already collected.

Duty on Glass Chimneys.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified Collectors of Customs that certain so-called plain glass chimneys returned by Appraisers as cut glass, by reason of their having undergone a process of grinding, is held to be dutiable at 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision for "glass cut" in section 9, act June 30, 1861, less 10 per cent. under section 2, act June 6, 1872. The Secretary states that the rule that articles of glass are to be classified as "cut glass" by reason of the fact that the whole or some parts thereof have been smoothed or polished by grinding is of long standing, although never published.

Appointments by the Attorney General.

During the recent extra session of the Senate the Attorney General made four new appointments of Marshals and eighteen re-appointments; six new appointments of Attorneys and eight re-appointments of Territorial Judges and four new appointments.

Per Centage of Insanity Among Professional Men.

A record of the insane, with their occupations ere they became such, has been kept at the Worcester Lunatic Asylum, since its foundation in 1833, to 1872, with the following result; Clergymen, 61; physicians, 54; lawyers, 34; teachers, 56; authors, 5; students, 24; editors 6; civil engineers, 6.

Affairs in Louisiana Discussed in Washington.

Affairs in Louisiana are much commented upon in official circles here. The feeling is general that it was a serious omission on the part of Congress in neglecting to squarely meet and settle this Louisiana muddle on a basis of impartiality. It is well known how the President stands on this question, and although the law sustaining the Kellogg Government must be enforced by him, his own individual opinions do not coincide with the propriety of such a law. The present outbreak there is looked upon as one which will arouse all the discordant elements, and there is a unanimous sentiment prevailing among public men here that peace cannot reign in Louisiana under either Kellogg or McEnery rule, and that a new election is the only solution of the way out of the present difficulties in that State.

Views of Treasury Officials on the Gold Market.

The general view taken by Treasury officials respecting the rise in gold, is that it is only a question of time for its decline to former rates, and that it will be right speedily. The Secretary and Assistant Secretaries allude to the movement to keep up the corner in gold very coolly, and betray no interest in the matter whatever. They do state, however, that a cessation in the demand for gold for German coinage, which appears to be the case, will contribute materially to put down gold to somewhat near its recent standard. The Secretary has no idea of gold reaching 120, and Assistant Secretary Sawyer is of the opinion that the fluctuations plainly indicate that a gradual decline is certain and that it is growing difficult for those who are attempting to carry stock with the present high rate of gold to do so much longer.

Appointment Declined.

Louis Schade, of Washington, who was counsel for Wirtz, the keeper of the prison at Andersonville, was a candidate for one of the Commissionerships at Vienna. It is stated that an appointment as such for three months was tendered him, but he declined, he preferring the position for six months. Mr. Schade based his claim for the appointment upon the fact that he was the first to impart the information to our Government that the neutrality laws were being violated by the sale by American citizens of arms to the French, during the Franco-Prussian war.

The Money Market.

The Secretary of the Treasury and a prominent Senator from a Western State, in a conversation on financial matters the other day, touched upon the tightness of money and its alleged scarcity in the market. The Senator was of the opinion that money was not scarce, and that reports to the contrary were greatly exaggerated. It was good security that was scarce. The Senator stated that he had $25,000 to loan recently at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, but parties in need of it could not furnish ample and suitable security. The above amount, however, was taken by well known business men in the West, whose security was of the very best at seven per cent. The Secretary remarked that money was in demand in the West just at this season, and there was money enough in the East to loan, but the trouble was the East was content to take a small amount on their money near home rather than put it into the market in the West, where it is most needed, at a higher rate of per cent., the Eastern capitalists feeling more contented with the security obtained at home.

Extensive Frauds on the Revenue.

The Treasury Department is having more trouble in the execution of the law permitting imported goods intended for consumption in the British possessions or Mexico to be transported across portions of the United States in bond.

It is reported that there are about one hundred car loads of these goods at Moorhead, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, awaiting the opening of the Red river to be shipped to Manitoba. They were billed in New York and Boston, regarded by rail without examination. The importer merely gives bond for twice the amount stated on the accompanying invoice or memorandums, which may *or may not* show the real value and character of the goods. In fact, he gives bond for the delivery of a specified number of boxes bearing certain marks, contents unknown, at a point named across the National boundary.

I am informed by a high official at the Treasury Department that there is little or nothing to prevent the importer from dropping the original packages at convenient points on the route, at or beyond Red river, and substituting others bearing the same marks, but of far less value, or of no value at all. Boxes of silks, laces or velvets can be put on board of the cars at New York to be substituted by similar boxes containing sawdust, on the route. At Moorhead the boxes are in charge of the railroad officials, and between that point and Fort Garry, where the bond is cancelled, they are transported on open barges on the Red river, offering every facility for smuggling.

New Loan Bonds.

About $25,000,000 of the new loan bonds have thus far been signed, and are ready for shipment to the Syndicate in Europe. DIAMOND.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1873.

Poor Lo!

Superintendent Hoag forwards to the Indian Bureau in this city a copy of the following dispatch received by him:

Austin, Texas, April 14, 1873.—Letter received. Would prefer to delay the release of the Indians Santanta and Big Tree until the 20th of May, when the Legislature will have adjourned and I can visit Jacksboro and Sill myself.

[Signed.] EDWARD J. DAVIS, Governor.

This dispatch is in answer to a request from Friend Hoag to Governor Davis asking for the release of Santanta and Big Tree.

The War in Louisiana.

The following dispatch was received here through Major General McDowell:

New Orleans, April 18.—Col. W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters of Army, Washington, D. C.—The instructions of the Secretary of War of this date are received. I beg to call attention to the dispatches of yesterday and to-day, forwarded through division headquarters. It will be seen by these that I had determined to act under the authority of the President's order of March 5th to prevent violent interference with the State Government. If I am mistaken in this view, I should like to be informed at once. Since these dispatches, requisitions by the United States Marshal in the name of the President, have been sent or received in cases occurring in the disturbed district and other parishes, and I have ordered troops to Monroe and Alexandria, Louisiana, to act as a posse comitatus to the Marshal, but only upon the issue of the writs and proper requisitions for troops covering ground in various parts of the State, stating the inability of the local authorities to keep the peace, and it will, therefore, be seen how important it is that I should have the full text of the instructions of this date (5th) would seem to imply that I was expected to act only on the requisition of the United States Marshal in the execution of judicial process. As the order of the 5th of March now stands, it is very comprehensive, and it is on that, no doubt, Governor Kellogg bases his requisition.

W. H. EMORY,

Colonel Commanding.

The order of the 5th of March to Colonel Emory from General Sherman is as follows:

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MARINE NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The steamship Calabria, which started for Liverpool to-day, returned this evening with her machinery disabled. The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool, has arrived. Among her passengers are Bishop La Fleche and Vicar General De Santels.

PANAMA, April 11.—The United States steamer Kansas has arrived here from Greytown.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The steamers India, from Glasgow, and Franklin, from Copenhagen, have arrived.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND. *Treasury Department of Pennsylvania,* HARRISBURG, April 1st, 1873.

Balance in Treasury, March 31st, 1873	$ 1,920,752 77
Applicable to the payment of over due loans, relief notes and Interest Certificates	271,361 37
	$ 1,649,391 40
A mount of Registered Loan Act of February 2, 1867, on which interest ceases July 31, 1873, and payable on demand	1,257,000 00
Loans Redeemed During Month of March, 1873.	
5 per cent. Loan Act of June 11, 1840 par	8,895 90
6 per cent. Loan Act of Feb. 2, 1867 par	8,900 00
6 per cent. Loan Act of May 27, 1871, par	13,078 49
Total	$ 30,874 39
Debt Bearing Coin Interest.	
4½ per cent. bonds	$7,000 00
5 per cent. bonds	3,941,500 00
6 per cent. bonds	400,000 00
Total	$ 4,428,500 00
Debt Bearing Interest in U. S. Currency.	
5 per cent. bonds	907,200 00
6 per cent. bonds	20,912,550 00
Total	$21,819,750 00
Debt on which Interest has been Stopped.	
5 per cent. bonds	150,901 31
6 per cent. bonds	24,211 06
Total	$ 175,112 37
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Loan Relief Act of May 4th, 1841	96,249 00
Interest Certificates unclaimed	4,448 39
Domestic Creditors	44 67
Total	$ 100,742 05
Chambersburg Certificates, Act of May 27, 1871.	
6 per cent. certificates, amount outstanding	192,751 06
3 per cent. certificates, amount unclaimed	267 22
Total	$ 193,018 28
Agricultural College Land Script Fund of Pennsylvania.	
6 per cent. bond, act of April 3, 1872	$ 500,000 00
Recapitulation of Public Debt.	
Debt bearing Coin Interest	4,428,500 00
Debt bearing Interest in U. S. Currency	21,819,750 00
Debt on which interest has

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... N. P. REED,
T. P. BOUNTON, ... D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
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TERMS FOR 1873.

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Do. for three months	2 50
Do. for one month	1 00
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Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 91¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40½f.

GOLD closed in New York on saturday at 117¾@118¾.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT is reported on the Stonnington and Providence Railroad on Saturday last. The old cause—a bridge open, a train falls through, and heavy loss of life. There is no excuse for accidents such as this.

THE Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania will meet at Harrisburg, on the first of May, to fix a time and place for holding the State Convention to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and State Treasurer.

THE current number of the *Ladies' Repository* contains an appreciative article, from the pen of Rev. Dr. Pershing, on the late Rev. Franklin Moore, who was born at Beaver, and whose ministerial career was unusually brilliant. He died in California in January, 1870. The tribute of Dr. Pershing to his talents and worth is eloquent and touching.

THE first reliable news from the lava beds shows that our troops are actively closing in on the Modocs, and that these treacherous savages are likely to be exterminated with less loss on our part than was originally anticipated. Unless they escape to the mountains, the work of extermination will be speedily completed. There is, however, a strong probability that the Indians will try to escape, and a portion of their number will, no doubt, succeed. It is hardly possible for the cavalry to follow them closely in a broken, mountainous country. Still, they will be followed and harrassed, and do the best they can, they will ultimately be destroyed. It is gratifying to notice that thus far, our loss has been so small, and that the Indians have suffered nearly, or quite as much as our forces.

THE ignorant assumptions of the *Dispatch* that the appointment of Senators Graham, Rutan and Davis, as Commissioners to Vienna, under the bill appropriating $6,000 for expenses, violates the Constitution, are the occasion of considerable amusement on every side. The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* started up this precious bit of Constitutional wisdom, and the *Dispatch* is the only paper in this city gullible enough to swallow the bait. The uniform practice of both State and National Governments has been, to regard Commissionerships, for specific services, as entirely distinct from offices, having a given term of months or years. State Senator White is just now acting as a member of the Constitutional Convention, and receives compensation This is more nearly an office than is a Commissionership to Vienna. The simple answer to the *Dispatch* absurdities is,—the Commissionerships are not offices, and the $6,000 is not compensation.

THE Republicans have secured control of the Constitutional Convention in Ohio, the delegates to which were elected on the 7th inst., by a majority of three or four out of the hundred and five members. The Columbus *Journal* classifies the delegates as follows:

Republicans elected	51
Democrats elected	46
Republicans doubtful	1
Republicans Independent	3
Republicans Liberal	4

This is a pretty close shave. There does not appear to be a numerous representation of public men known outside the State in the list of delegates. M. R. Waite, of Toledo, one of the Geneva counsel, is among the members, and of the other more prominent names we notice those of Sherlock, J. Andrews, of Cleveland, Judge Hoadley of Cincinnati, Ewing of Fairfield, Louis D. Campbell of Butler, and several ex-Congressmen. The Railroad question in its various phases will probably be the leading subject before the Convention. The delegates meet in Columbus on the 12th of May.

THE *Post* editor, writing, of course, in advance of the full telegraphic intelligence, in reference to the Grant county massacre, says "the statement of the GAZETTE studiously ignores the facts, as received by telegraph." The *Post* is in error, and, in our view, grossly misrepresents the original trouble,—the expulsion of the McEnery faction from power. Little or no violence was used, no murders committed, and the whole affair had the sanction of law. The effort to dispossess the parish officers, having a rightful claim to authority, was resisted by negroes commissioned as a sheriff's posse. Following this, there was a general gathering of Democratic whites, who deliberately murdered one hundred negroes after all resistance had ceased. This, at least, is the testimony of the United States officers, and we see no reason for doubting it. The *Post* is also incorrect as regards Warmouth. He was not a carpet-bagger, bad as they are, but he was a supporter of Greeley, and attempted to fraudulently carry Louisiana in the interests of the Democratic party. Hence the succession of outrages.

WE TENDER our grateful acknowledgments to the learned financier of the *Post* for the lesson of wisdom he gives us relative to the balance of trade. That absolute exactitude cannot be reached, either in investigating or discussing the subject, was admitted by us in the article under criticism by the *Post*, and hence all that is said by our cotemporary in that direction is devoid of the merit of novelty. As it presumes to illustrate by a case where a person's profits are reinvested, abroad, we will venture what is, we think, a better illustration of the prevailing practice. Cotton, which before the war was shipped in large quantities, and is now exported to a moderate extent, is sold to English manufacturers. This cotton is then made up, and again sold, by the English owners, to American importers. Now suppose we export cotton, say to the value of $25,000; then buy that cotton manufactured, say for $50,000—how about the balance of trade? Will not the presumed gain be on the English side? The simple truth is, examples such as the *Post* supposes are exceedingly rare. Those who import are not the persons, as a rule, who export. It might be made a curious question, were it worth following up, whether the profit-making exporter might not also be a profit-making importer—but the truth is, the *Post's* exemplar is a myth. We judge the statistics we rely upon represent about a fair average.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL carried back with him to his English home, the admiration and gratitude of all well informed Americans, and it is a pleasing thought that he reciprocates the good will. He delivered his first lecture (on "Niagara,") after his return at the Royal Institution on the 4th of April. Moncure D. Conway, in one of his interesting letters from London, says that Tyndall meets the uniform question: "How do you like the Americans?" with the answer he was not in a condition to form an opinion of the American people. From first to last, he says, he was among cultivated gentlemen and ladies, among thinkers and men of science; he was addressing the most pleasant and apparently the most intelligent audiences; and though there may have been numbers of people he might have disliked, he did not see them. To base an estimate of the whole country upon what he saw of it would be unfair; it would make America a realized Utopia. "I parted from friends here," he said, "and found myself among just such friends there." At the close of his lecture on Niagara, he spoke of the reception he met in this country, and said he had found much to prove the scientific standard in the United States was high. He alluded to some taunts that had been uttered in Europe with respect to the corruptions of politicians recently disclosed in America, but he alluded to them only to warn the sneerers that they little knew the heart of the American people if they did not see that its health was being shown in throwing this corruption to the surface. The appreciation of such a man as Tyndall outweighs the flippant trash of a regiment of book-writing tourists.

ONE OF THE great causes of complaint in this State as to railroad management is the favoritism shown to certain corporations, made up, it is alleged, of railroad officials, in the transportation of coal and iron ore. This shuts out all healthy competition, and gives the favored wheels within the wheel a monopoly of the market. In the anthracite region this is a great evil, and here in the west it also exists, although not to so great an extent. The Constitutional Convention, no doubt, will endeavor to apply a corrective, but with what success remains to be seen. A case decided in the Supreme Court of Illinois, however, the other day, helps to clear up the question of railroad rights and duties involved in this discrimination. The Rock Island and Peoria Railroad consolidated with, and also entered into a contract with a coal railroad company, giving it certain special privileges, which amounted to a monopoly of the coal business over the road. Subsequently the railroad declined to comply with the terms of the contract, and the coal railroad company applied for and procured an injunction, restraining the railroad from carrying coal over the track purchased from the mining company; the railroad company appealed to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal has dissolved the injunction, on grounds which possess general interest. The Court in its decision held that while the builders of railroads have their own individual advantage in view in constructing them, the State has a very different object in view in chartering them; it cares nothing about the profit of the owners; it seeks to promote only the public good by facilitating and cheapening transportation. In accepting special charters for roads, the companies give an implied promise to further the public good; to accommodate trade and travel, and fairly perform the duty of common carriers. No contract between railroad companies can be enforced which impairs the rights of the public; these public rights are higher than those of the contracting companies, and the State will see that they are respected. The duty of accommodating the public is one which a railroad company cannot release itself from, and any contract which disables it from performing this duty is void. The mining company may proceed against the railroad for damages for refusing to pay the fifty cents a ton on coal which it contracted to pay, but it cannot force the railroad company to cease carrying coal for third parties.

GERMANY AND ROME.

A curious rumor has been in circulation for a few days past, to the effect that the Pope of Rome regrets the prominence he has given to what is called ultramontanism, and that he would gladly be reconciled with Victor Emanuel, were not a sense of consistency and political policy in the way. The scope of the rumor also includes the idea that the Italian ministry are too unbending in their policy, to open the way to an easy settlement of the difficulty. We give the rumor for what it is worth,—remarking, however, that such a policy as the Pope is credited with desiring, would involve the total abandonment of the policy which has created so much trouble in Europe—that of the centralization of Papal power under the dogma of Infallibility. This fact may be rendered apparent more easily by a brief statement of what seems the most reliable view of the controversy between the German Government and the Ultramontanes.

The battle of Sadowa, at which the power of Austria was humbled, and that of Prussia exalted, created an uneasy feeling among the Jesuits relative to the future prospects of their Church. Prussia being essentially a Protestant power, had gained an influence rivaling that of France. Suppose it should continue to grow, and finally eclipse France—the result would be the advancement of Protestantism to the front rank of political influence. This was the problem to be met, and the Jesuits, with characteristic energy, did so, by forcing on the Church the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, and on France, through the Empress Eugenie, the policy of a German war. The plausibility of this view may be seen when it is remembered that the Catholic powers surrounding France were pledged to her support, and were only prevented from rendering aid by the swift success of the German forces. The swift decline of Catholic influence in Europe, which followed the war, showed how much it was dependent on the issue. As this decline centred in Germany, it is not strange that the most bitter phase of the controversy should develop there. The characteristic energy of Bismarck swiftly developed the battle at once inaugurated, and which is still continued. Both parties evidently appreciate the magnitude of the issues involved, and both are bending every energy to the achievement of success.

The principle enunciated by Bismarck is, that there is a broad distinction between the religion and the policy of the Roman Catholic Church. The one refers to the conscience, and need not be disturbed,—the other to politics, and this he will not tolerate. His aim is, to make this separation manifest, and to act as though it were real. To this end, he claims there is a radical difference between the old and the new Catholic Church. In Prussia, there is a system of "concurrent endowments," under which three forms of faith are recognized,—the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish,—and the clergy are supported by the State. The Catholic clergy, with their usual astuteness, assumed charge of the educational institutions, and exerted a large influence by this means over the rising generation. The first elements of the contest developed here. Dr. Von Muhler was succeeded, at the ministry of Worship and Education, by Dr. Falk. A bill was passed, depriving the clergy of the right to inspect the national schools, and the Jesuits were expelled from Germany. The Bishops of the Catholic Church were required to obey the Emperor in preference to the Pope, and the Bishop of Ermeland has had his pay suspended for not obeying the requirement. The "old Catholics," who are the followers of Dollinger, are, however, maintained in their privileges, even in the face of Papal excommunication.

All this, however, was merely the surface feature of the, controversy. When the full scope of the battle began to be realized, Bismarck saw that in order to enduring success, a practically new, or German Catholic Church must be built up, and to this task he is addressing himself. To this end, three bills were recently introduced in the Chamber of Deputies, to regulate the training and education of the clergy, then appointed to offices, and the condition on which offices shall be held, powers and functions of ecclesiastical discipline, and the like. Another bill, previously brought in, bears on sentences of excommunication—thus there are four bills relating to this subject. But when these come to be considered, it was seen that their adoption involved a change in the fifteenth and eighteenth articles of the Constitution. This has been done, and the adoption of these amendments to the Constitution render certain all other measures involved in the pending struggle. The effect of the changes in the Constitution, we may here remark, is to place all the churches under the special supervision of the State, in place of their freely acting under the several laws of the State.

It will be seen, from this brief *resume* of the subject, that the contest is really over the question of Papal Infallibility. The mission of the ultramontanes is to give practical effect to this doctrine, by claiming a precedence for the authority of the Pope, as against any political power whatever. This, the German Government, under the lead of Bismarck, is determined to resist. It does not seek to interfere with the rights of conscience, nor with the privileges of worship; but it will not tolerate a political allegiance, on the part of the subjects of the Emperor, to any foreign prince,—and especially the Pope. It claims that the laws do not interfere with the religion of the Roman Catholics as a religion, but with the efforts of the Church, as a system, which aims to train the subjects of the State to regard the authority of the Church as superior and of controlling importance. Hence the struggle in which Bismarck is engaged, is really in behalf of the existence of the Government. It must suppress ultramontanism, or ultramontanism will subvert it.

The outcome of this struggle is, of course, involved in doubt. That violent and even arbitrary measures have been resorted to on the part of Bismarck, is certainly true. But, on the other hand, he is violently denounced by the Bishops and priests, and the threat is openly made that the new laws will be resisted. Whether this resistance will be open or passive, remains to be seen. Much time must also elapse before the fruits of the new policy shall be apparent. The "old Catholics" are comparatively feeble in numbers and influence, and clergy must be educated, who will fully enter into the spirit of the German view of the question. All this will take time,—and a few years will probably close the career of the Emperor William and Bismarck. If after them others shall be invested with power who will be as strong of will, and fertile in resource as they, there may yet arise a new Catholic Church, which will recognize the Pope only in spiritual,—not in temporal things. And if so, this will be the Church whose foundations Bismarck is now laying.

POLITICAL.

SPEAKER BLAINE'S friends are already talking of him at a very lively rate for the succession in 1876. This is a first rate policy to kill off their favorite, by concentrating an opposition to him.

L. B. MATSON, Esq., of Mansfield, Ohio, has been mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Attorney General. Mr. M. is an able lawyer and a fine stump speaker.

THE Springfield, Massachusetts, *Republican* says Senator Morrill, of Vermont, has sent a check for his back pay to the State Treasurer, stating that he wishes the amount applied to the reduction of the State debt.

SENATOR BAYARD, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, returning his back pay, brings out the important fact that he endeavored without avail in the Conference Committee to have the retroactive feature stricken out.

IT is stated that Hon. Sherlock J. Andrews, of Cleveland, who was a member of the last Ohio Constitutional Convention, will be supported for the Presidency of the coming Convention. He would make a most creditable presiding officer.

A PROJECT is on foot for a meeting of Western and Southern Congressmen at St. Louis on Monday, the 21st, to consider questions of general and special interest to the Mississippi valley. It is thought probable that one hundred and fifty Congressmen will attend.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* fears that the election of a Democratic Governor of Connecticut "will inspire the Bourbons with a new purpose to reorganize the Democratic party," and begs them not to overlook the fact that in the same election the Republican Congressmen were also elected by a net majority of 2,100.

THE Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was entrusted the question of a reform of the electoral system, will meet in New York in October next, and will invite a number of eminent jurists and publicists to meet them, and present arguments on the subject of reform.

MR. O. T. BEARD, a northern resident of Richmond, Va., writes a letter to the Attorney General, charging A. H. Wells, the U. S. District Attorney, with being a common drunkard, with offering to sell out a case for money, with offering to accept a bribe, and stating that when he made this charge against him in Judge Underwood's court, Wells sat mute. He appeals to Mr. Williams to make a change.

GOVERNOR PARKER has issued a proclamation, calling an extra session of the Senate of New Jersey. The call is in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Legislature on the last day of the session, requesting the Governor to appoint, with the consent of the Senate, a commission consisting of two persons from each Congressional district, to propose amendments to the State Constitution, for submission to the next Legislature. The extra session to consider the appointment of said commissioners will meet in Trenton on the 24th inst.

THE Franklin *Repository*, commenting upon the formation of the Eighteenth Congressional district in this State, of which Franklin county is a part, says: "But it is time to describe our district. It is composed of Franklin, Fulton, Perry, Huntingdon, Juniata and Snyder counties. It begins on the southern border, and it wiggles in and it wiggles out, and it ends away up in the middle of the State. Politically it is Republican by a small majority, or was until last year, when at the October election it gave a Republican majority of over a thousand for Supreme Judge. It may be counted as Republican with reasonable certainty, except when the Republicans of Huntingdon county put on their war paint and 'go for each other,' which is more frequently the case than not. We can only beg them, row that the political fortunes of Franklin county are bound up with their own, that they will agree to bury the hatchet and smoke the pipe of peace."

The Indian Question.

The *Critic*, an evening paper published in Washington City, on Friday contained the following editorial: "Treating wild, savage, and treacherous Indians as independent peoples, fit for treaty relations, will not be much longer endured. They must be treated either as subject dependents, or as citizens. In the case of the Modocs the difficulty originated in the violation of the laws of a State, for which several of the members of the tribe were indicted. They escaped from the jurisdiction of the State, and committed other heinous offenses. The duty of the Government was very plain, which was to capture the offenders and return them to the State for trial. The fugitives were found, and they resisted the officers of the law in armed array. If it had been a number of white murderers who had thus escaped, would there have been a "peace commission proposed?" Why any more for Captain Jack and his gang than for a gang of white assassins? But in the pursuit and capture of these Indian felons, a number of sentimental philanthropists, honest, no doubt, but wrong-headed, were permitted to thrust themselves between justice and the murderers, and hence General Canby lost his life, and the country one of its most able military chieftains. The "peace philanthropists have a counterpart in the philanthropists in our midst, who would treat the criminal classes as amiable children spoiled by ignorance or overindulgence. What the country needs in respect to our wild and brutal Indians is a man who will recognize the fact that the true civilizer for the Indians is the bullet, as for the murderer the best treatment is that of the halter.

A NUMBER of American Diplomats are soon to retire from business. On July 1st, five legations to the Central American States—Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, San Salvador and Nicaragua,—are to be consolidated into one mission, to be filled by a Minister Resident. The present incumbents of these five legations are Jacob B. Blair, at Costa Rica, Silas A. Hudson, at Guatemala; Henry Baxter, at Honduras; Charles N. Riotte, at Nicaragua, and Thomas Biddle, at San Salvador. Each of the five receives $7,500 annual salary, a total of $37,500. The new Minister Resident of the consolidated mission is to be paid $10,000.

THE donation made by Commodore Vanderbilt of a half million of dollars to the Tennessee Methodist University, the Memphis *Avalanche* says, is the first donation of any magnitude bestowed on the South by citizen of a Northern State. The *Avalanche* sees in this gift a sign of the obliteration of sectional bitterness, and this commendable feeling is one that the people of all sections should use their best endeavors to promote.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

D. N. White on the Composition of the Legislature—Important Action as to Taxation and Consolidation of Railroads.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1873.

Minority Report on Legislature.

Mr. D. N. White, from the Committee on Legislation, presented a minority report with reference to the apportionment of the State, recommending that the State be divided into 50 Senatorial Districts, no city or county to have more than one-sixth of the whole number; the House of Representatives to have 150 members elected from districts on a ratio of 25,000 to each Representative, and 500 to be added to the ratio for each increase of 75,000 in population at the apportionments in 1880 and every ten years thereafter; each county to be represented, and no wards or townships to be divided in the formation of districts. Laid on the table.

Railroad Taxation.

The Convention, in Committee of the Whole (Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, in the chair), resumed the consideration of the third section declaring that all property, real and personal, of railroad, canal, and other joint stock corporations shall be subject to taxation for all purposes.

Mr. Bartholomew, of Schuylkill, resumed his remarks of the previous day in advocacy of his amendment, to add to the end of the section the words: "At the real value, which value is to be determined by the county commissioners of the respective counties through which the road is located."

He proceeded to show the equity and justice of taxing corporations at the same rate and upon exacting the same basis that applied to the property of the individual citizen. He suggested the propriety of fixing a point for each company at which its central office shall be located, and where the aggregate value of its property, stock, &c., shall be assessed.

Mr. Knight, of Philadelphia, urged that railroad corporations were now more heavily taxed in Pennsylvania than they were in any other State of the Union. He alluded to the multifarious character of this taxation upon the interest, dividends, stock, personal property, &c., of railroads, and commended the provision on the subject in the State constitution of Ohio. In order that railroads might not be subjected to a different and more stringent rule than applied to other corporations he hoped the whole section would be voted down.

Mr. Cochran, of York, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, reviewed and replied in detail to the objections to the section, stating his understanding of its meaning.

Mr. Gowen, of Philadelphia, in support of his assertion that the corporations of the State were now paying their full share of the public burdens, cited from official figures to show that of the State revenue sixty-six per cent was derived from railroad corporations. Of the six and a half millions of actual State revenue, $4,300,000 was last year paid by the corporations. He favored the amendment suggested by Mr. Wetherill, for taxing corporations as individuals are taxed, and urged the necessity of discriminating between the mere ownership of property by many persons, as in the case of corporations, and the abuse of corporate power.

Mr. T. H. B. Patterson, of Allegheny, a member of the Committee on Railroads, said the object of the committee in reporting the section had been simply to place the system of railroad and other taxation upon a more uniform and systematic basis. He denied that the committee had been actuated by any feeling of hostility to corporations, and proceeded to demonstrate the necessity and justice of taxing equally the capital of organized and individual enterprises.

The debate was continued by a large number of the delegates, when the section, after being amended in various respects, was adopted as follows, by 55 to 13:

SECTION —. All the property of railroad and canal corporations or other corporations of a similar character doing business in this State, and other joint stock companies now existing or hereafter created, shall be subject to taxation, and the power to tax the same shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

The fourth section was agreed to without debate, as follows: No railroad, canal, or other corporation, nor the lessees, purchasers, or managers of any railroad or canal corporation shall consolidate its stock, property, or franchises of such corporation with, nor lease, purchase, or in any way control, any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line; nor shall any of the officers of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having control of a parallel or competing line; and where railroads or canals are parallel and competing lines it shall always be decided by a jury in a trial according to the course of the common law.

The next section was as follows: No railroad, canal, or other transportation company shall consolidate its stock, property, or franchises with any other corporation engaged in the business of a common carrier, nor purchase the property or franchises, directly or indirectly, of such company or corporation, or enter into any lease or contract for a lease thereof, at any one time exceeding twenty-five years, without the consent of a majority of two-thirds in value of its stockholders ratified by act of the Legislature; and no such ratification shall be made without proof that reasonable notice has been given to the stockholders personally when practicable, and publicly at least, sixty days in other cases, before any such application to the Legislature, nor without full opportunity being by the Legislature of the rights and interest of all the stockholders and the public.

Messrs. Cochran, of York, and Howard, of Allegheny, in advocacy of the section, maintained the right of the people at large, through the Legislature, to be heard upon all railroad consolidations and leases, claiming that railroads were private institutions only in their management, their functions otherwise being entirely of a public character.

Mr. McVeigh, of Dauphin, in opposition to the section, commended the policy of railroad consolidation in securing greater economy in railroad management by simplifying the organizations of different roads, and as promoting public convenience by enlarging the facilities for cheap and prompt transportation. He construed the section as practically prohibiting future combinations to compete with those already existing, such as the Pennsylvania Central, the Reading, and Lehigh Valley Roads.

Mr. Kaine, of Fayette, regarded the section as offering a premium for the very worst kind of special legislation.

Mr. Corbett, of Montgomery, also addressed the committee.

Mr. Hunsicker, of Montgomery, in some criticisms upon the section, remarked that he would cheerfully vote for it if all existing contracts of lease or consolidation were annulled and the corporations of the State placed upon an equal footing. He went on to show the danger to be apprehended from the section in prohibiting consolidations hereafter and thereby lessening competition with and augmenting the power of those already existing.

Mr. Buckalew, of Columbia, inquired of the Chairman of the Railroad Committee, Mr. Cochran, whether the section could not be fairly construed as continuing the extraordinary powers of consolidation conferred by existing laws upon the officers of railroads, regardless of the limitations of the section.

Mr. Cochran replied that the question being one as to the construction of the section, and as the hour was late, he would move that the Committee rise, in order to afford an opportunity for looking into the matter.

The motion prevailing and the Committee rising, the Convention adjourned till Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

ALL the female waiters at a Chicago hotel struck recently, just before dinner time. Their grievance was that the proprietor objected to them holding conversation with the guests further than was necessary in receiving and filling orders.

THE famous Watkins Glen, near the head of Lake Seneca, New York, which less than three years ago was purchased for $25,000, has just been sold to a Philadelphia firm for $100,000. Ten years ago the property could have been purchased for $3,000.

THE Massachusetts Solons purpose to regulate the sale of "hen fruit" by legislation—that is, to have eggs sold by weight instead of by the dozen. It is a sort of contest between Shanghae and Bantam—between the barn yard heavy and light weights.

A WORCESTER, Massachusetts, gentleman, who locked his combination safe on the word "bean," was surprised when he gave his clerk the word that he was unable to unlock it, until he accidentally discovered that his employer habitually spelled it "bene."

TWO respectable young men have just been found guilty by the Criminal Court at Murfreesboro, under an indictment for disturbing public worship, and fined $20 and costs each, amounting to about $70. Their offence was whispering to young ladies in church.

KENTUCKY proposes to settle the question of capital punishment by giving the power to award the penalty for murder to the juries which convict. In most States, juries find it about all they can do to agree upon a verdict, without considering the question of punishment at all.

THE New York *World* estimates that there are 126,000 women in that city earning their living in other than domestic employment. Of these 1,600 are milliners, 12,000 artificial flower makers, 20,000 in hoop-skirt manufactories, 12,000 in the hatting trade, 9,000 tailoresses, while several thousand work in book-binderies, and large numbers are employed making parasols and umbrellas, and in other minor trades.

ONE-HALF the population of New York city lodge in tenement houses, and the Eleventh and Twelfth wards are said to have a population of 300 persons to the square acre, which is denser than the most thickly crowded part of London. Statistics show that three out of every four cases of destitution occurring in New York originate in these tenement houses, a striking fact that should not be overlooked by the authorities of our large cities.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent, compounded on the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Strauch, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fetzandes, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

RUPTURE.
Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.
Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 2 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK AND IRON.
For lassitude and debility occurring in delicate females, is found very beneficial, and is a cordial tonic and febrifuge.
Yodder's German Liniment.
Lumbago, or pains in the back; Sciatica, or pains in the hip and groin; Amaurosis, or pains in the joints; such are those complaints it is invincible, and can be used with certainty of success. Cramps Strains and Bruises, Weak ness of the Ankles, Numbness of the Limbs, Frost Feet or Hands; these may be instantly relieved by a few use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts briskly.
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.
Remember the Place—Family Medicine, Fancy Medicine and Perfumery Depot, Corner PENN AVENUE and SIXTH STREET. apl5

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.
Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
234 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.
LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM
TRUNK FACTORY,
Has been removed to
113 WOOD STREET,
Directly opposite the old stand.
The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.
Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

IMPORTANT
FRENCH
MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Consumption, Chlorosis, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis
RADICALLY CURED
With the Elixir J. F. Bernard, of Paris.
Information and instructions sent (free) to all who desire it.
GENERAL DEPOT.
AD. BERNARD & CO., 62 William Street, P. O. Box 4485. NEW YORK.
Messrs. GEORGE A. KELLY & CO., Druggists, corner First avenue and Wood street, Agents. mh10-167-MWFA

John Gillespie,
CHIMNEYS SWEPT,
FANCY GRATES SET,
Chimneys Topped, Ranges and Furnaces Repaired.
No. 14 Strawberry Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Postoffice Box. 775.
Work done on carpets without making Dirt. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. apr21-4

FIRE CLAY,
WATER PIPES,
CHIMNEY FLUES
And Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS
133 Second Avenue.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
PARASOLS.
Newest Styles, from lowest to finest grades and quality.
NEW SUN UMBRELLAS.
New Spring Styles in
Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets.
Real Hair Goods.
Frizettes, Switches, Chignons, Braids, &c., &c.
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, WREATHS.
Neck Ruching, Neck Scarfs.
Cotton, Lisle, Silk, Silk-Finish and Kid Gloves.
Lace and Linen Collars.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Hamburg Edgings, Laces, &c., &c.
Gents' Underwear,
In India, Gauze, Lisle and Novi Spun Silk, at very low prices.
ALL GOODS NEW AND AT
GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
NEW STORE.
New Dry Goods Store
26 Fifth Avenue.
NEW GOODS.
All the New Styles
OF
Suitings,
Dress Goods,
Japanese Poplins,
Japanese Poplins,
Black Silks,
Shawls,
Honey Comb Quilts.
Bleached Muslins,
Unbleached Muslins,
Prints,
Ginghams,
Towels.
And full line of
Swisses, Nainsooks, P. Ks., Cambrics, Shirt Fronts, &c., &c.,
At much below the usual prices, at the
NEW DRY GOODS STORE.
Call and examine our Goods and prices
Suits and Costumes.
SPRING STYLES
NOW OPENING AT
Jos. Horne & Co.'s,
197 AND 199
PENN AVE.
We are now receiving Ladies' Suits, in Lawn, Linen, Pongee and other material, made up in the latest fashion and superior manner.
Moire, Silk and Cashmere
POLONAISE,
Richly Embroidered, Braided and Lace Trimmed.
Silk, Cashmere and Cloth
Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets.
We would also invite particular attention to our line of Ladies' Cashmere
Cloaks and Dolmans
being the largest and choicest selection in the city, which are selling at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Misses' and Children's Sacques and Capes, together with a full assortment of Misses and Children's Linen and Marsailles Dresses, Walking Coats, Blouses, Infant's Capes, &c., handsomely braided and trimmed.
Muslin, Linen and P. K. Aprons.
Stamped Goods, &c., &c.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
Call and examine.
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Is now offering a choice lot of
Marsailles and Honey Comb Quilts,
At very low figures.
Black and Striped Silks, Black Alpacas, Pine Mohairs, all the New Shades in Dress Goods.
Call early and secure bargains.
Gas Fixtures.

We are receiving our Spring Stock of
Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c.,
And offer the finest and largest stock ever brought to the city, embracing all the new styles and colors; also, a new style of GLASS CHANDELIERS.
WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley.
ONION SETTS.
Seed Potatoes, Seed Sweet Potatoes, Fertilizer, Timothy and Clover, Lawn Grass, and a complete stock of Garden and Flower Seeds at lowest prices. Lawn Mowers, Garden and Greenhouse Tools, &c.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
SEEDSMEN,
137 LIBERTY STREET.
NEW WALL PAPERS,
AT
W. P. MARSHALL'S,
191 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Carpet Department
Hemp, Cottage, Rag, 2 and 3 Ply Ingrain.
Tapestry Brussels and Body Brussels Carpets.
NEW GOODS---PRICES LOW.
Straw Mattings, Cocoa Mattings.
Plain and Lettered Cocoa Mats.
Window Hollands, all colors.
Window Blinds, Patent Fixtures.
Curtain Damasks.
Cornices, Stair Rods, &c., &c.
Carpet Linings, Hassocks, &c.
Tapestry, Body Brusse s and Velvet Rugs, all sizes, elegant patterns, extra cheap.
Lace Curtains, Nottingham Lace.
Vestibule Laces, &c., &c.
A VERY COMPLETE STOCK OF
Housefurnishing Goods.
PRICES LOW, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street
BUSINESS CHANGES.
CO-PARTNERSHIP.
I have this day admitted W. K. GILLESPIE to an interest in my business, the name of firm to remain
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
As heretofore. ALLEN KIRKPATRICK.
PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1873.
Allen Kirkpatrick and Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
SEED DEALERS,
271 Liberty Street.
A full assortment of Syrups, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Tobaccos, Cheese, Lard and Carbon Oils, Fish, Flour, Clover and Timothy Seed, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
We are prepared to sell at lowest market prices, ship promptly and give our patrons satisfaction.
The trade are cordially invited to favor us with their orders.
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Seed Dealers,
271 LIBERTY STREET.
apl5:125
WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED G. BILDERBACK with us in our business.
PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1873. S. EWART & CO.
S.

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Gold Money Loans on Government Bonds at lower rates than others.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest owed on Time Deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscriptions Received

FOR THE

CITY OF PITTSBURGH'S

7 Per Cent. Bonds,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION, BY

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON.

D. R. DAVIDSON, W. B. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. ECKLAND, H. H. PALMER, JR.

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Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ISIDORE COBLENS,

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Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.

OFFICE—No. 88½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET,

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Orders solicited for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

AND MORTGAGES.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Offer for sale at 85 and accrued Interest,

$50,000

OF THE

New Castle and Franklin Railroad Company's FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Having 30 years to run, bearing Seven (7) per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the city of New York.

ALSO NO. 1

Municipal and School Bonds,

Bearing Ten (10) per cent. Interest, Payable semi-annually.

We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe and paying investment.

Permanent investors are advised to purchase these Bonds both as a protection against loss, theft and fire, and for greater convenience in collecting the interest.

Those who wish to reinvest Coupons and Dividends, and those who wish to increase their incomes from means already invested in other less profitable securities will do well to examine the merits of the above Bonds.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passages taken to United Kingdom, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates. se13

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, April 18, 1873. }

The week closes on a comparatively easy money market—most of the banks having plenty of funds to accommodate all their customers, while at some others there is more paper offering than can possibly be done. The tendency of the market is to lower figures, and as the demand decreases, there will no doubt be considerable easing up. The lower rates become, the better it will be for all of our manufacturing interests and the future prosperity of our city.

The new Insurance Department of Pennsylvania is becoming well organized, and will soon be prepared to root out and close up the many insolvent concerns with which our State has been burdened. As a rule, we believe, our local companies are in good condition, but we caution the directors of some of them against the very unwise policy of declaring large dividends at the expense of surplus funds. Some of our companies do not take enough care of their reserves, and it does seem as if the business is, in the eyes of some, a matter of luck, and not of careful management. The Insurance Department will make a rigid examination of every Company, and those who desire to continue business must be careful to preserve their capitals intact, cut lay by large surplus funds to provide for future losses.

The future apparently looks promising in the financial horizon, and yet the query will present itself, "Is there a crisis coming? We are informed that in mercantile circles there is generally not much money made, now and especially among small dealers capital is being sunk in business. It will be remembered that last year the failures were unusually heavy, and from information at hand, this year may be no better. It is to be regretted that a financial storm should be impending and it is to be hoped that the danger may be averted; yet it is prudent to see things clearly as they are. Business men who are wise will act with caution in their arrangements running far into the future, and trim their sails so as not to be caught in a storm. There may be no crash even this year, but there is a danger that values may depreciate in many directions before long.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:

Money yesterday was reported in active demand, and paper of high grade sold freely at 10@12 per cent. There were, however, no symptoms of any panic, and no unnatural pressure for accommodations from the mercantile community. On the street, among stock operators, rates were current as high as 1½@¾ per cent. a month. Call loans were made to parties of high credit at 6 per cent.

The New York Bank statement is as follows:

Loans, decrease	$1,238,300
Specie, decrease	17,900
Legal tenders, increase	1,128,300
Deposits, increase	368,100
Circulation, decrease	1,100

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	118¾	117⅝
U. S. 5-20s—1881.		
" coupons	120	120¼
5-20—1862	118	118½
5-20—1865.	118⅝	118
" "	119	120
" 1865 new.	117⅝	117⅝
" 1867.	119⅝	119½
" 1868 coupons.	117⅝	117⅝
10-40s.	111	111¾
10s—coupons.	113⅝	
Currency 6's.	114¾	114¾
New 5 per cent	115⅛	115⅛

RAILWAYS.

New York Central.	101⅛	102⅛
Erie.	60¾	60¾
R. H. & E.	3	3
C. & A. C.	39	38½
St. Paul	51	49⅞
Do preferred	72¾	73¾
Michigan Southern.	91⅝	93½
Do. Guaranteed		104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¾	
Rock Island.	108¾	109¾
North Western, Common	79⅝	80½
Do. preferred	85	85⅝
Pacific Mail	60	59⅝
Western Union Telegraph.	85¾	87¼
Ohio & Mississippi.	44¾	44¾
Union Pacific.	32¾	33¾
Toledo & Wabash.	39½	39½
Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾
Adams Express.	93¾	94¼
American Express.	66½	67
U. S. Express.	75	75¾
Harlem.	126	125

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central		56½
Reading		97¼
United Cos. of N. J.		119
Oil Creek		31½
Lehigh Valley		59⅝
Philadelphia & Erie		25¾
Lehigh Navigation		39¾
Pittsburgh		73
Allegheny Valley 7-30		92¾
Central Transportation		47

NEW YORK, April 19, 1873.

Money was easier to-day. Rates declined 1@2 per cent. per annum, closing at 6 and 7 per cent. The express company's receipts of money to-day from the interior, and the bank statement showing a gratifying gain in legal tenders Sterling was strong and higher. Leading bankers advanced the rates to 108 for sixty days and 108¾ for sight. Gold was strong, large imports, ranging from 117⅜ to 118¼. Loans were 6 to 7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings, $106,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $26,000 in coupons and certificates, which were higher than for some time past. State bonds were dull and steady. Railroads were higher, the interest centering in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, St. Paul common, and New York Central. The advance of the day brought in foreign buying, with the closing quotations only a fraction below the highest point of the day.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119¾@120; of '62, 118¾@119; do '64, 115¾@116; do '65, 116¼@116¾; do '67, 119¾@120; do '68, 117¾; new 5s, 115¾; 10-40s, 110¾; currency 6's, 124@125.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93¾; Tennessee, old, 78; do new, 78¾; Virginia new, 69; do old, 43; North Carolina, old, 30; do new, 27.

STOCKS.—Canton, 80; Western Union Telegraph Company, 87¼; Quicksilver, 37¼; do preferred, 48¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 79¾; American Express, 66¾; Pacific Mail, 59¾; United States Express, 75¾; Pacific Mail, 59¾; New York Central, 101¾; Reading, 97¼; preferred, 97¾; Harlem, 125; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 104¼; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Illinois Central, 138¾; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 88¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 109¾; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 98¾; Northwestern, 80¾; do preferred, 85; St. Paul, 50¾; do preferred, 73¼; Wabash, 39½; do preferred, 56; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Terre Haute, 15; do preferred, 30; Ohio & Mississippi, 44¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84; Hudson River, 124½; Erie, 60¾; Lake Shore, 93½; Panama, 39; Illinois Central, 137¾; Union Pacific, 33; Central Pacific, 103; Ontario, 26½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 96¾; Mariposa common, 13; do preferred, 33; Bankers' Gold, 80¾.

LONDON, April 5—2 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange and Government securities is 3 per cent.; below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money and for account, 93⅝. American securities: 5-20s of 1865, 91½; do 1867, 93½; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 90; Erie Railway bonds 31¼.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, April 19, 1873. }

APPLES—Continue quiet and unchanged, $2 to $3 per barrel for common to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—4@5½c per gallon.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

BEANS—$2.50@2.75 per bushel.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll 33@35—there is little or no inquiry for any other kind.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lb. cans $2.30@3.25 per dozen; 2 lb. cans, $2.50. Tomatoes, $2.25@2.50; Winslow's Corn, $3; other brands $2.50@2.75.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams, 9@10. Shoulders, 5@6 cents. Sides, 7@8c. Country Lard, 7@8.

CARBON OIL—Quoted at 16½@16¾ per barrel car load, and 18@2 cents additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE—Prime New York Goshen, 13@14; new crop Ohio Dairy, 12@13; new Ohio Factory, 10@11. Prime Ohio Sweitzer, 13@14.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull. Peaches, 6½@7c for halves; 5½@6 for quarters; 8@9 for peeled; Apples, 3@4c; Blackberries, 10@12.

FEATHERS—Continue to come in freely and the market is well supplied, but there is no quotable change in prices, 50@55.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. We continue former quotations: Superfine, $5.50@6; Extra Wisconsins; $7.75@8 for Minnesotas, and $8.50@9.75 for red wheat. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—Trade continues dull and prices are without quotable change. Wheat, $1.75@1.80 for red; and $1.90@2.00 for white—the arrivals continue very meagre. There is no change in Corn. Oats, and the feeling is a little firmer, but prices remain unchanged; 43@44 for mixed, and 45@46 for white. Shelled Corn quiet and unchanged, 48 on track, and 50 free in elevator. Ear Corn scarce, but there is not much inquiry for it; 50 in bulk, and 52 sacked. Rye dull and nominal at 90@95. There is little or no movement in barley and prices are merely nominal at 85@90 for spring, and 95@81 for fall, according to quality.

GROCERIES—Trade continues slow and unsatisfactory and no material improvement can reasonably be looked for until money becomes easier, which it is hoped will not be much longer delayed. Country merchants, generally, are reported backward, and while they are making fair collections, they are short of funds, and, in consequence, are carrying very small stocks. Coffees are reported more active east, and a shade firmer, while Sugars are dull and lower.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12; Standard A, 11¾; Extra C, 10¾; C Yellow, 10¾; Circle C, 10½. Lower grades, 9@10.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 24; Good to Prime, 22¾@23¾c; fair 21@21½c. Old Government Java, 31c; Ordinary, 25@26c. Roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 25c; loose, 20½@22. Roasted Java, 1 lb packages, 30c; loose, 26½@28. Roasted Mocha, 1 lb packages, 30@32.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 43@45c; Prime 39@42.

HAY—There is an increased demand and the market is firmer, but there is no quotable change in prices, we continue to quote baled at $25@30 per ton, according to quality and condition.

HOMINY—$4@4.25 per barrel.

LARD—Is selling in small lots all the way from $1.30@1.35 for gallon jugs. Maple sugar 15@16c, in the rough, and 17@18 in cakes.

OILS—FEED—Continues very dull, but the receipts have been comparatively light for some time past and prices remain unchanged.

OILNUTS—$6.50@7.50 per barrel for fair to choice Silver Skins. Onion Setts dull; $3.50@4.50 per bushel.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way at 75@80 per bushel for mixed, and 85@90 for peach blows.

POULTRY—Live chickens, by the coop, 80@90c per pair; dressed, 12@15c.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 14½c, canvassed do., 15c; Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 13½c, canvassed, 14c; Extra Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, plain, 12c, canvassed, 13c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, plain, 15½c, canvassed, 16½c; Sugar Cured Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen. Plain Shoulders, 8c; Rib Sides, 9; Short Rib Sides, 9½c; Clear Sides, 10c; Mess Pork, $16.50@17 per bbl; Extra Mess, $17@17.50; Hams, 13@14c; refined for summer cured, 14c; refined in 3 lb caddies, 12½c; do in 5 lb pails, 11½c; do in 6 lb pails, 11c; Ham Sausage 10c.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SHAKERS' OATS—$2.50 per bbl.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in fair demand with sales at $5.50@5.75, and Timothy at $3.50@3.75. Flax Seed, $2.25@2.40.

TALLOW—8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
SATURDAY, April 19, 1873. }

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle.	365	376 cars.
Hogs.	168	236 "
Sheep.	95	65 "
Horses.	42	48 "
Mules.	10	4 "
Total	780	799 "

CATTLE.

The receipts, as will be seen, were unusually large this week, but with an increased demand, trade was more active than usual, the market was strong, and prices, as compared with last week, were a shade higher. The market opened on Monday with an active demand for shipment to New York, and it held good all the way through; there was also about the usual number wanted for Philadelphia, hence, notwithstanding the offerings were larger than for some time past, the market ruled in favor of sellers, who were enabled to realize quickly, and that too, at an advance of 15@25 per cent. as compared with the preceding week. The feeling today was scarcely so good, dealers being apprehensive of bad markets east, next week, as the shipments in that direction are known to have been large, over all the through routes; however, it is not in our province to deal in the future; we don't pretend to know whether trade will be good or bad next week; but there is no gainsaying the fact that the cattle business is governed a good deal by what drovers term "prospects"—they often buy and sell on prospects, and as a matter of course, they are sometimes badly taken in by so doing; it is one of the leading characters of the trade.

The very best shipping steers on sale this week did not bring over 5c, and there was but a small drove sold at that figure; however, an ¼ to ½ more could no doubt have been obtained, providing the right kind of stock had been forthcoming; it was not for want of buyers, although a small supply of this kind would have been sufficient to satisfy the demand; but that a few car loads could have been sold there is no reason to doubt. Prime 1,500 steers may be quoted at 4½@5; 1,400, 4¾@5¼; 1,300, 4¾@5¼; 1,200, 4¾@5¼; 1,100, 4¾@5; 1,000, 4¾@4¾; 900, 4¾@5.

Mr. Wm. Voelker & Co. bought some 70 cars of cattle here this week, the largest number, it is said, that was ever taken here by a single firm in three times; considering through stock and what they bought here, this firm have shipped east in all nine-nine cars this week—they should have bought another car in order to make out the even one hundred cars.

Texas cattle have commenced to come in pretty freely, but they are as a rule, not of very good quality; or rather, are not in as good condition as they might be. The Gonzales, Texas, Index says: "Up to the present time about 9,000 cattle have been driven from this county west of the river since the 1st of January, and by the last of next week 10,000 will have been driven, in all, from that portion of the county. The drive from the eastern portion of the county has not been so heavy. We may easily estimate the number already driven and to be driven from this county this spring at 15,000. The home value of these cattle is at least $80,000."

SHEEP.

The arrivals this week, as will be seen, were the largest we have had to record for several months, 95 cars, but with a steady demand, trade has ruled in favor of sellers, and notw ithstanding the largely increased supply, prices were maintained. The whole number sold and weighed footed up about 18,000 head, and they were pretty evenly divided between shorn and unshorn; as has been the case for a couple of weeks past, the former, quality being equal, sell more readily than the latter, which may be attributed to the low price of wool, as well as the very unsatisfactory condition of the wool market, present as well as prospective. Private dispatches from New York to-day, reported a decline, and this was not without its effect here; bad markets east are expected next week, hence, there was little or no inquiry to-day, and to effect sales a slight concession would have been necessary, but there were only some two or three cars left over unsold. Clipped may be quoted at 4@4½c for common; 5@5¾ for medium to good, and 5¾@6 for prime. Woolled sheep, at 6@6¾ for common to medium, and 7@7¾ for prime to extra.

Sadler, Havens and Co. report 1 car coarse wool, 106 pounds at 45c; 2 do. 87 pounds, 6.40; 1 do. 109 pounds, 6.80; 3 do. 96 pounds, 6¾; 2 do. 103 do. 7c; 1 do. 100 pounds 6.90; 1 do. 101 pounds, 4½; 2 do. fine wool, 74 pounds, 6; 1 do 89 pounds, 6.30. 1 car clipped, 93 pounds, 5¾; 1 do. 78 pounds, 5.35.

Hedges, Huff & Co., report 329 medium wool, 102 pounds, 7; 168 do. 100 pounds, 6.85; 121 clipped, commutations from the mercantile community. On the street, among stock operators, rates were current as high as 1@1¼ per cent. a month. Call loans were made to parties of high credit at 6 per cent.

HOGS.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were 68 cars short of last week; however, the supply especially of prime heavy hogs has been pretty well up to the demand, and prices have not varied much; this particular grade may be quoted at 6 to 6.10, although there were a few cars of "tops" sold yesterday at 6.15. Yorkers have been in good demand during the past two days, and prices have been advanced from 25 to 50 cents per cwt; we now quote at 5.65 to 5.80, for fair to prime.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, April 19, 1873. }

The crude market has been firm all week and, as compared with last week, prices are higher; quotable at $2.30@2.35 per barrel at Parker—some of the brokers received dispatches quoting at $2.40, which, however, was considered an outside quotation, above the market. It is affirmed by some of the producers that the productions is falling off, the low prices it is alleged, having checked developments, and to this may be attributed the advance. It is evident from the continued, heavy receipts of crude that Pittsburgh refiners have been buying freely, and, we presume, notwithstanding the advance, that they are still in the market.

Refined has been very quiet all week, and the market is weaker, although there has been no quotable decline in prices. We continue to quote for early delivery, at 18¾@16¾c on cars here; 19½ for April delivery in Philadelphia; and 19¾ for May. The decline in gold has doubtless had some influence in weakening the export trade, though this may be used as a pretext by exporters to bear the market. As noted in our last report, the offerings are light as our refiners generally are sold up for this month and part of next, and so far as we know, there are no sellers under quotations.

Oil barrels firm and in steady demand and while there has been no advance, the tendency is upward. We continue to quote countries at $1.90; city make 9lb hoops, $2.10 9 hoops, $2.05—some coopers are now holding at $2.10.

Receipts crude this week		41,146 bbl
" " last week		40,412 "
" Jan 1 to date		576,351 "
" same time, 1872		271,122 "
Exports refined this week		16,177 "
" " last week		19,185 "
" Jan'y 1 to date		187,407 "
" same time, 1872		144,894 "

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A., V. R. R.—Standard Ref. Co. 1,238 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Warden & O. 1,256 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 450 bbls to Waring & King, Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co. 827 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Wessel & W. 1,050 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref Co. 393 bbls to J. P. Logan, Philadelphia.

Gillons Oil Co. 605 bbls to Tack Brothers, Philadelphia.

C. T. Meyers 50 bbls to C. T. Meyers, Philadelphia.

Total 6,084

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

American O. W. acct. T. Hackett	163
Empire O. W. acct. O. Grear	74
American O. W. acct. Stewart	74
Brilliant O. W. acct. Burkhart P & Co.	414
Petrolite O. W. acct. Stevenson	625
Eureka O. W. acct. Fisher Bros.	209
Dodson & H Bros acct.	327
Liberty O. W. acct. Hutchinson	209
Casmos O. W. acct. McKelvy	333
Standard O. W. acct. Tack & M.	376
Radiant O. W. acct. Stevenson	376
Crystal O. W. acct. Bushnell	310
Standard O. W. acct. Bushnell	616
Total	4,305

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, April 18.—We extract the following from the Iron Age: American Pig.—There has been some business in American iron the past week, embracing, it is said, several thousand tons for future delivery, but we are unable to gather the particulars. Makers, however, as a rule, do not appear disposed to contract abroad, and there is little stock of any brand pressed on the market. Prices are held very firmly, especially for No. 1 brands, which are thought to be somewhat scarce, though without any quotable change. We quote No. 1, at $50; No. 2, at $46@48, and Grey Forge, $40@42.

Scotch Pig.—The advices from abroad continue to indicate rather high prices, but nevertheless this market is decidedly lower, owing to a pressure by the importers to realize, caused by the continued tightness of money, and sales have been forced for prompt cash at a loss of 10@15 per cent. upon the actual cost of importation. There is comparatively little iron being shipped here from abroad, the high cost there, with the low figures ruling here, discouraging importations, so stocks may be expected to run very light for some time to come. A lot of some 700 tons arrived yesterday, of which 300 tons Summitte had been sold previously, and balance are now on the market. There is not any fullness of stockholders here. The general demand from consumers continues limited to small lots from yard. Last year at this time the market was nearly bare, and there does not appear to be any sign of improvement in the demand at this moment, owing probably to the scarcity of money and inducing lower figures in the near future. Sales include 300 tons Eglinton, at $22. 150 tons Glengarnock, at $23; 50 tons Coltness, at $24, and 300 tons Eglinton, on private terms; also a rumor of 200 tons Coltness, April shipment, at a private price, but not generally credited. We quote: Glengarnock, $23.50@24, and Eglinton at $23.

Bar.—The small demand and tight money market have weakened prices of iron from store, which may now be quoted at about $100 rates. The full list will be found on our 21st page. The Eastern Iron Masters' Association met in this city yesterday. The unexpected fact was developed that many of the mills have four to six months' orders on hand, at from $1 per ton to $4 per cwt with refusals of large orders at these prices for future delivery. Several mills made and sold more iron last month than in any month of backward spring and tight money market have, however, caused some mills to reduce prices as a financial necessity, sales having been made as low as 4 cents—a price which, we believe will not pay cost. Members from all sections reported the consumption of the country as going on—railroads overloaded with freight, a scarcity of cars, car and locomotive shops full of work, and the productive industries of the country progressing. If money should become easy, the conditions of the business would undoubtedly be prosperous.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Pig Iron is dull, but prices are without material change. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $50, and No. 2 at $47@48. Bar is quiet at 4 4-10c per lb, and Nails firm at $5.25 per keg.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Shipping List says: There has been quite an active demand for domestic within the past two or three days from manufacturers direct, whose stocks are so reduced as to compel them to come into the market and purchase. The sales effected were at full previous rates. Foreign is in improved demand, and prices are fully maintained, but the supply is light. The auction sale of the 6th inst. was well attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, but the quality of the offerings of the stock was said to be disappointing to parties intending to purchase. The prices realized were good, all things considered. Below we have a synopsis. X pulled from 32 to 35¾ cents; superdo., 30@36; scoured do., 48@65½: No. 1 do., 56@62; combing do., 54 X and X X do., 60@65; delaine Michigan, 40@43; do. Wisconsin, 42¾@45; combing fleece, do unwashed Illinois do., 29; X do., 41; 3/8 blood do., 46; Fallsdale do., 49@52; do. 1/4 blood Colorado, 35; black do., 25; medium washed do., 32; scoured spring California, 64@65; and Angora jumps washed, 50@55. The principal sales of foreign prise 1,000 lbs. Mestiza, at 61 cents; 10,000 lbs. Western Texas, 10,000 spring California, 21,25 lbs superfine pulled, 37½; 15s do., for fine, 35@36; 20 do. X do., 41; 20 bags scoured Colorado, 28; 17,000 lbs mixed fleece, 55@61; 25,000 lbs. Ohio, 52@55; 45,000 lb. do., at 45 for combing and 60@65 for XX; 8,000 lb medium scoured, 55@60; 15,000 pounds tub-washed, 70@72; 50 bales fine Buenos Ayres, 90,000 pounds Australian, 30 bales and bbls, 35@; hats, 1½c; refined for summer cured, 14c; refined in 3 lb caddies, 12½c; do in 5 lb pails, 11½c; do in 6 lb pails, 11c; Ham Sausage 10c.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SHAKERS' OATS—$2.50 per bbl.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in fair demand with sales at $5.50@5.75, and Timothy at $3.50@3.75. Flax Seed, $2.25@2.40.

TALLOW—8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Lewis O and P m	2	Zug & Co m	8
Reese, G & Co. m	2	Nimick and Co. m	15
Wharton Bros. m	4	J W Porter. m	4
Wm Smith. m	1		
Total			38

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & Ham	2	J W Porter. m	5
R Witmer. m	13	Nimick and Co. m	1
J. Reamer	2		
Total			23

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Pitts Bolt Co. g	5	Spang C & Co. m	1
R Witmer. m	1	Isabella F Co. o	18
Pgh F. & Iron Com	7	J W Porter. b	1
Chess S & Co. p	1		
Total			34

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Cotton: In limited request, middling upland 19½c; sales of futures, 1,750 bales; as follows: April 18 9-16c; May 18 13 16@18 15-16c; June 19@19 1-16c; July 19 1-16@19 9 16c; Aug 19 5-16@19 9-16c; October 17 9-16c. Flour: Opened heavy and close dull, with some shipping demand. Wheat: Is more unsettled and lower; superfine western and State $5.70@6.25; common to good $6.75@7.50; good to choice $7.60@8.25; white wheat Genesee $8.50@9.50; extra "Indiana" $9@9.50; extra $7.50@12.50. Rye flour, corn meal unchanged. Whisky at a shade easier and more active; sales 600 bbls at 90c. Grain—Wheat: In moderate request; sales 14,000 bushels; Chicago spring $1.34; Milwaukee amber $1.44; ordinary No 2 spring Chicago $1.38; No 2 $1.40; extra choice white Michigan $2.25. Rye and barley unchanged. Malt neglected. Corn: Used in moderate request; sales 37,000 bushels; mixed western at 53@54c. Oats: Quiet and unchanged; good demand. Provisions: Pork: Dull and unchanged; sales 200 bbls new mess at $16.62½@16.75; old do. at $16.50; prime mess $15.50@16; prime $13.50@14. Beef: Dull and unchanged. Cut meats: Quiet and unchanged. Dry salted shoulders 7½c boxed. Lard: Is quiet and unchanged; sales 400 tierces at 9¼@9½c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; ingot Lake in limited request; $23 cash. Pig iron: Is dull and lower; 600 American Scotch at $19@20. Refined English and American bar dull and weaker at 4½@5c. Russia sheet quiet at $16.00@17.00 gold. Nails firm; common cut $5.00@5.25; clinch $6.50@7.25.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and market unsettled; No 2 spring Chicago at $1.38¾ regular cash and 2% off delivered; $1.38¾ do seller May; No. 3 do at $1.09; 2 car rejected at 90c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 50½c; regular cash or seller May; No. 3 do 49½c; rejected 52c. Oats: Demand fair, but at lower rates; No. 2 at 34½c regular cash or May; No. 3 do 32½c; rejected 32c. Rye: Firm and unchanged. Barley dull, but unchanged; fall No 2 66@68c regular cash or seller May; spring No 2 at $1.00@1.01 regular cash or seller May; No 3 at 90c. Provisions: Pork: Dull and unchanged; $16.50@16.75 regular cash or seller May; $16.50 seller June. Lard: Dull and prices advanced ½c; $8.92½ cash or seller May; $8.85@8.90 do June. Bulk meats: Demand good at a shade lower; the only sales were 100,000 the short rib middles seller June loose. Bacon: In demand and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—Bagging very firm; 2 lb hemp 12½@13c; 2 lb flax 14@15c. Cotton steady; demand fair; low middling 15c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal at $1.70@1.70 on arrival. Corn in fair demand and market firm, with sales of mixed western at 52c; white 53c sacked. Oats: Scarce and firmer at 40c sacked. Rye steady; held at 75@78c on arrival. Provisions: Pork in good demand and higher; Mess pork $17.50@17.60. Bacon: Shoulders 7½@7¾c; clear sides 9½@9¾c; clear sides in boxes 9¾@10c packed. Hams 13@; plain 13@13½c; sugar cured 15@16c; demand fair for early; quite inactive shoulders 6¾c; ewer sides 8¾c; clear sides 9c nom; 50 higher packed. Lard: choice leaf in tierces $9.00; kegs $10.00@10.25; shorter 10 on orders higher. Whisky steady at 86c.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Cotton and Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices lower; No 2 red fall $1.37. Corn buoyant and a shade higher; No 2 mixed 34@35c on spot; 34@34½c sacked. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye quiet; No 2 66c. Whisky quiet at 86@87c. Mess pork firm at $17.25 spot; $18.00 seller June and July. Dry salt meats firm and strong; shoulders 7½c; up country 8@8½c; clear rib sides and clear sides 9½@9¾c; seller May. Bacon strong; shoulders 7½c; seller August. Lard firm at 8½c. Hogs firm at $5.70 @5.80; receipts 4,000 head; shipments 2,000. Cattle firm; receipts 1,000; shipments 1,000; extra $6.25@6.50; fair to choice fat $5.00@6.00; stockers $3@4.75; fair to choice fat steers, $5.00@6.00; extra $6@6.50.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Cotton quiet and steady at 20c. Flour firm; $7.50@7.75. Wheat firm; $1.64@1.67. Corn firm at 44@45c. Rye quiet; 80c. Oats firm; 32@36c. Barley firm. Grocery trade steady; 11c. Butter in fair demand and market firm. Cheese in good demand; fair and market firm. Provisions very strong and active. Mess pork $17.50@17.75; seller May. Lard firm; steam 8½c; kettle 9c; seller May; 8¾c buyer April. Lard firm at 8½c; seller May; 8¾c buyer April; 9¼c do May. Bacon strong and held higher; shoulders 7½c; clear sides 9½c; clear do 9¾c; with sales. Whisky firm at 86c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Flour: high grades quiet and firm; other grades dull; superfine $5.00@5.50; extra $6@6.75; Pennsylvania extra family $6.50@9.00; Indiana and Ohio do. $6.50@9.00; Illinois do. $6.50@9.00; Missouri and stock scarce; prime red at $1.82; No 1 Chicago spring $1.36; white do. $1.45. Rye nominal at $1.05@1.10. Corn steady; yellow 62@63c; mixed western 62c. Oats active; 38c; mixed Pennsylvania and Western 37@38c. Whisky petroleum H 1 refined do 19@19½c.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Flour steady and unchanged. Corn firm and scarce; mixed western 60@62c; choice Western 63@64c; do white 63@64c. Rye quiet at 86@87c. Hay unchanged. Provisions steady and unchanged. Pork and stock scarce; Mess pork $17.50@18.00. Bulk Meats: Shoulders 7½@7¾c; clear rib sides 9½@9¾c; sides, sales 40,000 pounds at 9½c; new bed at 9½@9¾c; firm; clear rib sides held at 9¾c with sales. Bacon: Shoulders 8½c buyer April; 9¼c do May. Bacon strong and held higher; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear do 9¾c; with sales. Whisky firm at 86c.

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MEMPHIS, April 19.—Cotton dull and prices a shade lower; strictly ordinary 13@14c; low middling 17c; receipts for past day 1,475 bales; shipments for past twenty-four hours 141 bales; stock 40,000 bales. Flour dull but unchanged. Corn meal dull but unchanged. Corn: Demand good at full prices; white and

A RAILWAY HORROR.

A Train Wrecked by a Broken Bridge.

DEATH BY FIRE AND WATER

Three Cars with Several Passengers Burned.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

A Partial List of the Victims.

STONINGTON, CONN., April 19.—The steamer Stonington arrived here at about two o'clock this morning. There were about one hundred and seventy passengers who took the 2:30 train from this place for Providence and Boston, at the Richmond switch. A dam across a small mill stream had been carried away, letting water from Eanis' pond, which supplies power for a grist mill, down upon the railroad bridge, located about three hundred feet distant, completely washing it away. No one lived near the pond, so that the breaking away of the dam was not known until the train was thrown into the chasm. One of the iron rails on the opposite track was driven completely through the engine.

Wm. Guile, engineer, and George Eldridge, fireman, died at their posts, and their charred remains have been taken from the wrecked engine. The former leaves a family. The killed are very much disfigured Seven bodies have been recovered. Conductor Orvin Gardner escaped. Thomas Nolan, through brakeman, was seriously injured in the thigh, while the other brakeman escaped with slight injuries.

The killed, as far as recognized, in addition to those mentioned, are Albert Allen, of Providence; Jerry Cameron, Boston, and John Callahan, New York. There are about thirty-five wounded, some of whom are seriously injured. It is thought several bodies have been washed down the stream, as the flood was probably at its height.

The engine made a fearful leap, passing over the stream and imbedding itself in the opposite embankment. Three passenger cars were burned, two first-class cars and one second-class. Three other cars burned were what railroadmen call baggage cars. The three cars that contained baggage and express crates were what prevented greater loss of life.

Conductor Gardiner was jammed in between the seats by the shock, but severed a double-action saber by immediately calling out for some one to go back with a signal of danger for the mail train, which was just behind and approaching at a rapid speed.

A Passenger's Account.

Jonas Hostrom, a passenger, gives the following account of the accident: He was on the left hand side of the rear end of the car, and in front of him on the opposite side near the stove were two young men, apparently from twenty to twenty five years of age, and directly behind them was Benjamin, Jr., of Boston. Hostrom, immediately after the shock, heard the young men and Knapp call for help to extricate them, as they were wounded, and held fast by splintered pieces of the preceding car. On reaching Knapp it was found that one of his legs was injured, and Holstrom and several others set about to extricate him and the two young men. Suddenly a volume of flame shot into the car door and instantly the smoke of the car, and the fire, the flame rushing through the car as quickly as though the wood had been a lot of hay. The rescuers had barely time to relieve Knapp from his position when they were obliged to flee for life, and the two unfortunate young men were left to meet a terrible fate, and were burned to death in a very few minutes. With these exceptions no other occupants of this car were known to have perished, though quite a number had very narrow escapes. Just before the fire burst into the car Holstrom and others were engaged in prying up the stove, which imprisoned the two young men, who were seated beside.

Scene of the Disaster.

The bridge where the disaster happened is between thirty and forty feet wide, and the depth of the chasm about twenty feet. Nearly forty rods above this point is a grist and saw mill on the Pawcatuck river, and a supply of water for the mills is received by means of a dam. The storm swept away the dam and the water in the stream below rose to a height of ten feet, carrying away the railroad bridge and abutments, which were found about fifty rods below. The rails at either end of the bridge were left sticking up, and when the train came dashing along, the engine and tender leaped the chasm, and lighted on the opposite side. Immediately behind were two crate cars, which plunged into the opening, followed by the second-class passenger car, containing a number of emigrants, and a party of sailors belonging in Boston, who were returning from New York. As this car piled upon the crate cars it was splintered into kindling wood, and the persons inside were tumbled into the river, and with one exception were saved uninjured. In the rear of this was a car which contained but two passengers and Thomas Nolan, the brakeman. The next car was occupied by quite a number of passengers, and was the one in which Holstrom was seated. Behind this was another passenger car and a smoking car, both of which were saved by uncoupling and running them back from the wreck.

The general opinion among the passengers seemed to be that the fire caught from the stove in the second-class car, though its work was done so quickly that its origin will probably never be definitely known. No one yet arrived in Boston can give a list of the number killed, but the general estimate is from eight to twelve.

The Killed.

PROVIDENCE, April 19.—There were probably but seven persons killed; namely, Messrs. Allen, Creamer, Guile, Eldridge, Callahan, and two unknown persons whose limbs were burned off, leaving their trunks only. No inquest is deemed necessary by the Coroner. The bodies have been brought to this city.

Additional Particulars.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A special gives additional particulars of the Stonington disaster. The train left Stonington about thirty five minutes late, and was running at the rate of forty miles per hour. As it approached the bridge the fireman and engine driver became aware of the existence of a watery gulf before them, but saw no time to stop in danger to prevent a disaster or even save their own lives by leaping from the engine. The locomotive jumped the gap, about thirty feet wide, landed on the other side in the sand bank, plunging into it with force that was to wreck her completely. Some idea of her speed may be ascertained from the fact that a piece of rail was broken up and shot through the boiler so that it remained like a shaft, exposed at both ends. The engineer, Wm. Guile, was discovered, was between the driving wheel and engine, there being but just enough of his body left to identify him. The fireman, Geo. Eldridge, was crushed to a jelly. There were about eighty passengers, and the scene can be better imagined than described. As the overturned stoves and lamps set fire to the wood work, cries for succor, wives calling for husband, sons and daughters. Some escaped through car windows, others were pulled out of the water below, while many more were writhing beneath the ruins. One man, with his body partly out of a window, could extricate himself no further, and was calling wildly, "Oh, save me, I am burned to death." His screams and moans were not heeded, and death put an end to his sufferings. When Mr. Allen met his death he was standing on the front platform of a car, and as the train struck his foot was caught in the grappling iron, and in this condition he was burned to death.

Oil Train Burned.

CLEVELAND, April 19.—The second section of an oil train on the Franklin branch of the Lake Shore Railroad ran into the rear of the first section near Hadly station, last night. One locomotive was wrecked and thirteen loaded oil cars and the caboose burned. Charles Smith, conductor, was slightly burned about the face and hands. The burning oil floated down a stream and burned a wagon road bridge half a mile distant from the track.

Collision on the Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—The night express train on the Hamilton & Dayton Railroad collided with a freight train at Carrollton, last night. The fireman had a leg broken. No others were injured.

HALIFAX.

The Atlantic Disaster.

HALIFAX, April 19.—The Collector of Customs has received several more lots of money and valuables taken from the bodies of the Atlantic disaster, including the following: A pocket book containing thirty-four sovereigns, and some papers showing the owner to have been G. D. Murray, who, with his wife and four children, had been passengers for Chicago; a savings bank book of the State Bank of Chicago, showing a deposit of $553.37 to the credit of Wm. Green; a letter of exchange for ten thalers, drawn on Benhard Behrend, at Caeslin, Prussia, in favor of Augustus Meyers, and a letter from Meyers to Behrend, requesting payment, and railroad ticket endorsed with the name of Anton Gun.

K. of P.

RICHMOND, VA., April 19.—The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias to-day restored the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to its proper standing and its representatives to seats in the Supreme Lodge.

RICHMOND, VA., April 20.—The Supreme Lodge of the World of Knights of Pythias adjourned to-night, to meet in Pittsburgh on April 3, 1874.

A Fiend to be Hanged.

GEORGETOWN, DEL., April 19.—The jury in the case of the negro Joe Burton, on trial for committing rape on a little daughter of Mr. Lanks, of Rehoboth, to-day rendered a verdict of "guilty," and Burton was sentenced to be hanged on June 20th, next.

—The United States Protective Dental Union has appointed a committee to consider the question of establishing a more permanent and general association of the twelve thousand dentists in the country. Great objection is expressed to paying the royalty now enacted under the Patent laws.

—At a fire at Grant & Co.'s candle manufactory, in Philadelphia, on Friday, Alex. Wilson, a still man, was enveloped in boiling fat, and burned to death. Samuel Walker, engineer; John Fullerton, foreman, and Joseph Ballentine were burned, the first two named badly.

FOREIGN.

Mob Law Rampant in Parts of Spain.

REVOLUTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Particulars of the Recent Earthquake in San Salvador.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED IN CUBA.

A Plot to Massacre Christians in Belgrade Frustrated.

THE DUTCH RETREATING BEFORE THE ATJHEMESE.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Particulars of the Recent Earthquake.

PANAMA, April 11.—The intelligence received by previous mails from the North is not only confirmed, but comes to a climax with the entire destruction of the Capital of San Salvador and the ruin of a population of forty thousand people. The first really violent shock occurred on the 4th of March, at about 5 P. M., destroying many houses. The quaking continued at frequent intervals until the morning of the 19th, when at 2 A. M. two light shocks, succeeded by a heavy one, destroyed the whole city. Sopopango, Upapagh, San Tomas and Santa Tecla have all suffered to a lesser extent, as well as every town within a radius of twenty miles. Fortunately, owing to the alarm of the 4th, such residents as had not left the city were living in the patios or in the public plaza. Hence the number of lives lost, though great, was diminished. Only two buildings, the Hotel Del Plaque and the Government Palace, are left standing. The loss is estimated at twelve million dollars. The aggregate killed and wounded is five hundred.

The *Herald* has a letter from San Salvador of March 24, giving the following particulars: The ground is still shaking slightly at intervals. On the road out of the city to a place called Cedro there are large tracts where the ground looks as if it had been newly ploughed, while in others there are cracks and fissures. Usopango and Sopango, two neighboring villages, are entirely down. Even straw houses have shared the fate of more substantial dwellings. In San Martin every the church and a couple of old houses are down, while on the road thence to Cojutepeque almost every building has been destroyed. Cojutepeque itself has not been injured. Shortly after a severe shock a fire broke out in a ruined drug store, and had it not been for the energy displayed by the President, who directed the work which resulted in its extinguishment and took charge of one hose, it is more than probable that what the earthquake left undestroyed the flames would have consumed. No foreigners have been injured. In some few cases roofs have remained standing supported by the uprights, but in every case all the tiles have been shaken off. A couple of tiles who attempted to ply their vocation while ruin was rife were promptly shot by order of the President. A great deal of material will be good for rebuilding, and for this reason it has been decreed by the Government a decree that the Capital will not be removed, as many had supposed it would be. A decree has also been issued permitting people to squat on all vacant lots. San Miguel, Santa Ana and other towns which did not feel the effects of the earthquake immediately forwarded liberal supplies of money and provisions, which were very scarce here for a couple of days.

Reports from San Salvador state that the authorities still persist in rebuilding the city on the same site, although this is the seventh time within one hundred and fifty years that the city has been destroyed. Most of the people, nevertheless, have removed to Santa Tecla. The only building that withstood the shocks with the least injury was a building erected of timber. The impulse at present is to export timber from California for the construction of such earthquake proof houses. Aid and money have been received and sent from all parts of the Republic. Everything has risen to exorbitant prices. The prisoners in jail were removed to other places and the Sisters of Charity have been assiduous in their attentions to the sick and wounded. Captain Kennedy, of H. B. M. ship Reindeer, gave all the assistance he could, and offered her for the use of Biddle, United States Minister. The latter, as well as the Government, returned letters of thanks to Captain Kennedy.

Great fears are entertained that a stoppage of sewers, exposure and fright, the dead bodies uncovered from beneath the ruins and other conditions, may bring on an epidemic. A fine bridge lately built across the river on the road to Syapongo was thrown down. Other roads have been rendered impassible by immense blocks of stone thrown down from heights, some one hundred tons in weight. More than forty bodies were displaced from out of the niches in which they are placed in the cemetery.

The earthquake is supposed to have been caused by suppressed volcanoes of St. Thomas. One of the seven volcanoes within a radius of thirty miles—Izalco—is at present in full blast, throwing down its sides a constant stream of lava, visible at night along the whole coast of the Balsam region.

The officers of the Reindeer report that the United States Consulate was a mass of ruins inside, though the walls were standing. Biddle, United States Minister with his wife and family had a narrow escape. During two days three officers remained in San Salvador, and they felt light shocks. In some places the ground is cracked a foot wide and very deep. At every shock all the cocks in the place began to crow, and pigeons wheeled about wildly in the air. The English visitors consider it a temptation of Providence to remain in the city again on the same spot. The Consulate will be evidently a mere shell. The car placed close to the ground discovers a noise like running water, and falls of heavy stone produce a hollow sound. The Indians would never build on the city.

Revolution in Panama.

A revolution took place here on the morning of the 5th inst., headed by Senor Alzpura, Commander of the State troops, and half brother of ex President Correrczo. The revolution commenced in Arabal, where the revolutionists declared in favor of Demazo Cervera, former Prefecto of Aspinwall, as Provisional President. Cervera is also a relative of Correczo. The revolutionists entered the city and arrested President Neira in the Government house without opposition. It was known the evening before that a revolution would take place, and word was sent to the interior by the steamer of the 4th On the evening of the 5th a collision took place between the national and State troops, arising from a demand made by Colonel Vogel, of the national forces, for the custody of President Neira. One on each side was killed. Cervera has issued his proclamation as President, backed by the State troops. Neira, who is in the custody of the national troops, proclaims himself President. Correczo resides in Chica. He will return on the 14th to Panama, when no doubt a general election will be held and he be declared Constitutional President.

The *Star and Herald* says families are packing up and looking for places of refuge from the city, believing that the party outside the walls will execute the threats of fire and slaughter so freely indulged in by their leading orators.

SPAIN.

Mutiny of Volunteers.

MADRID, April 19.—The volunteers in Malaga mutinied yesterday, refusing to obey their officers. Great excitement prevailed in the city. The leaders were finally imprisoned, when order was restored.

Carlists Stopping Railroad Trains.

The Carlists in the northern provinces continue to stop railway trains and rob the passengers. Sabali's force passed through Bipoli, closely pursued by the Republicans.

Arms for Puigcerda.

France has given permission for the transportation across French territory of rifles and ammunition for Puigcerda.

Depredations by Carlists.

PERPIGNAN, April 20.—The Carlists last week stopped a diligence in the province of Gerona, shot all the passengers and seized the mails.

Mob Law.

The library and cabinet of physics and chemistry belonging to the seminary at Gerona were pillaged by a mob last week.

The Federal Republicans continue to rule the city of Barcelona. They make requisitions on the wealthy citizens on the slightest pretext. Volunteers yesterday surrounded the church of Maria Del Mar on suspicion that a Carlist club had its headquarters there. The church was carefully searched, but nothing was found to confirm their suspicions.

SUMATRA.

The Dutch-Atcheenese War.

LONDON, April 20.—A dispatch from Penany, Straits of Malacca, dated to-day, says: The latest news from Sumatra is that the Dutch forces have retreated to Sabach, where they have entrenched themselves. It is doubtful whether they can hold their position there long, as they are vastly outnumbered by the Atcheenese, whose forces are constantly increasing. The losses of the Dutch in killed and wounded since the beginning of the rebellion are estimated at 500. Those of the Atcheenese are not known, but must be very heavy.

TURKEY.

A Plot to Massacre Christians Frustrated.

BELGRADE, April 20.—Mohammedan fanatics in Bosnia plotted a general massacre of Christians to-day during the observance of the orthodox Easter. The authorities were informed in time of the plot and extensive military precautions were taken, which prevented it from being carried out.

Advices from Bozna Seraf, the capital, this evening, report that no outbreak has occurred, and all is quiet throughout the province.

CANADA.

Floods.

MONTREAL, CAN., April 19.—The lower part of this city is submerged; also the greater part of Griffintown, the sidewalks of which have floated away and boats are paddled about the streets. At the village of La Prairie, owing to the sudden rise of the river, the ice was driven in with great violence and destroyed a number of houses. No lives were lost.

WEST INDIES.

The Cuban Revolution.

HAVANA, April 17.—An official telegram announces the defeat of the insurgent band of Callistero Garcia on the 15th. Gen. Reguelme states that twenty-one insurgents and four Spaniards were killed and thirteen Spaniards wounded.

GERMANY.

Hymeneal.

BERLIN, April 19.—Prince Albrecht, nephew of the Emperor, was married to-day to the Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg. The ceremonies were of a grand character. This evening the bridal couple were escorted from the White Hall to the nuptial chamber by a torch-light procession.

PERSIA.

Departure of the Shah for Europe.

TEHERAN, April 19.—The Shah left the Capital to-day for Europe. The whole population flocked into the street to witness his departure, and his Majesty received the most touching farewell from eighty thousand of his loyal subjects.

AUSTRALIA.

Deaths at Sea.

MELBOURNE, April 19.—The ship Alardus, of and from Hamburg, with a number of emigrants, arrived here to-day. During the voyage thirty-two of the passengers died and the Captain committed suicide.

ITALY.

The Pope Convalescent.

LONDON, April 20.—The Pope rose at half-past seven o'clock this morning, and said mass in his private chapel. He subsequently gave audience to a deputation to bring Peter's pence.

THE MODOC WAR.

Incidents of the Late Battle.

NEW YORK, April 19.—An Yreka special says: Scar-faced Charley had a leg broken in the fight, and while trying to crawl off was dispatched by troop K. The Warm Spring Indians found half a dozen wounded Modocs hidden under some rocks, and scalped them. A correspondent had his ear clipped by a Modoc bullet. A citizen of Yreka, while driving two horses up to Dedy a battery, had his scalp stripped, scalped and a piece of his stomach cut out by the Modocs. His body was recovered and buried by the troops.

Pursuing the Savages.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Late dispatches from Yreka, last night, say that eight Modocs are known to have been killed in the fight yesterday. The cavalry and Warm Spring allies mounted, have been furnished with three days rations and sent in pursuit of the Modocs, who have gone in a southeasterly course from the Lava Bed. It is feared that the band will divide up and do great harm to the settlers. A party will leave Yreka in the morning to get Hovey's body, and then join the cavalry in the pursuit of Captain Jack and his command. A captured squaw says that John Schonchin, who was wounded by Meacham, died of his wounds.

Funeral of Gen. Canby.

The funeral of General Canby took place at Portland yesterday.

Escape of Some of Captain Jack's Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—There is intense excitement in the settlements near the Lava Bed, in the Tule Lake country. The murder of Hovey within a mile of the place by a party of ten Modocs indicated the escape of some of Jack's warriors. Messengers were sent in every direction to warn the settlers. A courier who arrived at Yreka this afternoon brings only Government letters. The country is alarmed, and it is feared Jack's band escaped from the Lava Bed.

Reinforcements for Fort Crook.

Dispatches to the Reading *California* this evening say Colonel Mendenhall's battery, with two officers and sixty men on foot, Captain Hasbrouck's battery, three officers and seventy-three men mounted, accompanied by Garnett, left at 1 P. M. to-day for Fort Crook, in the northeastern part of the country, about eighty miles from this point. There are fears of a general Indian outbreak in that country. Should the Modocs make their escape the Fort Crook troops will be ready to pursue the Indians and protect settlers. A daily line of couriers will be established.

Other Tribes Fully Posted.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—A dispatch just received from Yreka is as follows: J. K. Sutterell arrived last evening from Orleans, and says the Indians of Klamath Salmon river are fully posted on the Modoc war, even better than the whites. One Indian told him he had seen a Modoc who told him all about the fight. It is evident Modoc runners visited the tribes in northern California and southern Oregon. The people of Klamath and Delnorte counties, however, apprehend no outbreak at present.

The Redskins Still in the Lava Bed.

An Yreka dispatch says Frank Merritt had just arrived from the front, having left at two P. M. on Friday. He reports the Indians still in the Lava Bed, some Modocs having been killed. Captain Hovey was shot, evidently keeping open communication with the lake for water. A number of shots were fired along the line just before he left. The troops are still remaining in the Lava Bed.

Col. Perry, with one hundred men, started at six A. M. on the day Merritt left for the south side of the Lava Bed to cut the Indians off from the springs.

Scar-Faced Charley Killed.

Scar-Faced Charley, without doubt from the description given, was killed, instead of wounded, as before reportrd.

Hovey's Body Mutilated.

Eugene Hovey's body was buried near the camp on Friday. It was so terribly mutilated as to be scarcely recognizable.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—President Grant spent last Saturday on his farm near St. Louis.

—Two of the worst bands of Apache Indians have surrendered unconditionally.

—The women of Philadelphia held a Centennial mass meeting on Saturday night.

—A railway between Constantinople and Adrianople has been completed and trains are running.

—Hon. John Chapman died on Saturday at his residence in Salem, Mass., aged 80. He was for several years editor of the Salem *Gazette*.

—A special says the coal strikers last Saturday night burned the Mahoning coal barge, Ohio, the property of the Mahoning Coal Company.

—The Department of State has arranged for the examination of applicants for consulates, seventeen in number, under the civil service rules, to fill the vacancies.

—Mary Regan died on Friday night in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, from injuries supposed to have been inflicted by her husband. Regan was arrested.

—A partial strike, growing out of a change of foremen, or bosses, has taken place at the Vulcan Iron Works in South St. Louis, and part of the workmen have been stopped in consequence.

—In tearing down an out-building at the Tarbora House, in Raleigh, N. C., Nathan Field, a colored waiter, found a package containing some $20,000 in old State notes and confederate bonds and $500 in gold and silver; also two watches.

—Dr. David R. Brown, *alias* Kingeado, who was arrested in New York on Friday and taken to Boston on the charge of causing the death of a woman there by medical malpractice, has already served ten years in prison for similar offences.

STATE ITEMS.

BUTLER county has three hundred and eighty-seven manufacturing establishments which produce $1,330,932 worth per year.

DANIEL SHARPNECK, Esq., last Thursday, purchased the James Slocum farm, in Luzerne township, Fayette county, for the sum of $25,500. There are about three hundred and thirty acres in the tract.

THURSDAY morning last a man named Burns died in Altoona from injuries received from the kick of a mule. The accident occurred in Cambria county some three weeks since, and the man suffered terribly until death relieved him.

THE Monongahela Valley District Convention of Good Templars will hold a public session at Bellevernon on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 20th and 21st. The District is composed of the counties of Greene, Westmoreland, Washington and Allegheny.

Personal Sketch of a Pittsburgher.

The members of the Constitutional Convention have been sitting *per force*, for Pen Portraits, by the scribe of the Philadelphia *Press*, and among others in the gallery, is the following sketch, interesting to Pittsburghers:

"By Mr. Hanna's side—mind, the language is Mister, for by no other 'Hannah's' side—sits 'Old Conestoga' of Pittsburgh, the Hon. Matthew Edwards, one of the Republican delegates from the Twenty-third district. He has a reputation for hard sense second to none, and his well-balanced mind is kept in good working order by a body equally as well-balanced and healthily developed. In committee room and consultation his services are invaluable, and upon all practical questions affecting the material interests he is a book of reference and an accurate chart for the guidance of his compeers.

Mr. Edwards was born in Baltimore in 1824, but he moved to Philadelphia with his father's family in 1826, and to Pittsburgh in 1832, where he has ever since resided. He was reared to the business of manufacturing glass, but at present is 'on call.' Nine years in the Councils of Pittsburgh, and a brief experience lately in the Legislature, have familiarized him with parliamentary proceedings, and eminently fitted him for usefulness in the Convention—albeit he is not regularly admitted as an attorney at law. He is on the Committees on Declaration of Rights and Industrial Interests and Labor, and no member is more attentive to his duties and has proposed more important provisions of fundamental law.

In personal appearance Mr. Edwards compares favorably with the good-looking members—he weighs 170, and measures 5 feet 8; has dark hair, slight side whiskers, full face, high broad forehead, good features, and approachable presence. He has a high reputation for good common sense, real mother wit, and a perfect storehouse of statistics. In social life he is as agreeable as business-like in committee. He is always at his post, and never fails to work and vote for the best interests of the State.

The Center Avenue Cutting Affair.

James Gray (colored) who stabbed the girl Margaret Humphreys, on Center avenue, the Sunday evening before last, had a hearing before Mayor Blackmore on Saturday morning. The evidence produced did not materially differ from what we stated at the time, and Gray, in default of $2,000 bail, was remanded to jail for Court on the charge of felonious assault and battery.

European Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Cunard line steamer Parthia, at New York.

HOME NEWS.

STABBED IN A SALOON.

A Bar Room Fight—The Use of the Knife—A Young Man Seriously Injured.

Saturday night a row of considerable proportions occurred in a saloon known as "Dutch Mary's" on South Diamond street, Allegheny, which resulted in the serious injury of a young man. It seems that about half past seven o'clock Charles Bach and a few friends entered the saloon and were enjoying a social glass when a dispute arose between one of the party and a man named Tom. Patterson. Bach interfered in behalf of his friend, and the result was a general row, which the bar keeper was unable to quell. The melee continued for several minutes, during which time Patterson drew a knife, and cut Bach three times, once in the back, on the hip, and on the right thigh. He immediately disappeared through a side door, as the wounded man fell. The wounds bled profusely, and Bach in a few moments became weak and almost unable to speak. Dr. Dick and City Physician Cole were summoned, and attended him. They found the wound in the back to be an especially severe one, but after an examination, were of opinion that it was not necessarily fatal, although there was great danger of inflammation. The other cuts were deep and long, but being made in the fleshy part of the leg, no serious consequences were apprehended. After receiving attention from the physicians a stretcher was procured and Bach was taken to his home in Hezleg's alley between Hemlock and Pearl streets, near Federal, Allegheny.

The wounded man is a blacksmith by trade, married and has one child. He is said to be a very peaceably disposed and industrious citizen. He had just left his wife and mother in the market to go into the saloon with his friends. The man Patterson, who did the cutting, is represented to be a desperate character, although he is not yet twenty years of age. He has been before the Mayor several times, but for some time past has been leading a quieter life. Last evening Chief Clark made information before Mayor Callow charging Patterson with felonious assault and battery, upon which a warrant was issued. No clue of his whereabouts, however, had been obtained.

Bach last evening was in a better condition and the attending physician thinks he will recover, although he is fearful that the cut on the thigh will in a large measure deprive him of the use of the right leg hereafter.

A MURDERER'S ESCAPE.

A General Jail Delivery at Washington, Pa.—All the Prisoners Walk Out of Jail —A Concerted Stampede of Ten Inmates in pursuit of the Fugitives—A Reward Offered.

Considerable excitement was created in police circles, Saturday night, by the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch, from Washington, Pa., conveying the intelligence of a general jail delivery which took place there. From the information received, it appeared that Sheriff Ramsey, as was his usual custom, went the rounds of the jail in the evening, at the close of the hour of exercise allowed to all the prisoners, and locked them in their cells. The only exceptions he made were in the case of Henry Birchland and three others who were confined for crimes of a higher grade, and were only allowed to exercise in the main hall after the other prisoners had gone to their cells. The Sheriff after closing the doors on all the others left the prisoners in the main hall, according to prison regulations, and about forty minutes past six o'clock came back to escort them to their cells. Upon entering the hall he was astonished to find the doors swung back and the jail empty of all the prisoners, except an old cripple and a boy who had been unable to get away. The main doors had been locked, all the cell doors thrown open wide and evidences of a hasty stampede were visible everywhere.

The Sheriff made an examination of the premises and became satisfied that the prisoners had received outside assistance. None of the doors had been broken open and, as if to deepen the mystery, upon going to his safe he found all the keys locked up as usual. It was evident on the other hand that the doors had been unlocked, and as this could not be done by a prisoner from the inside even if he had a key, the theory was advanced that a man with false, or duplicate keys had done the work. Another theory was that the Sheriff's safe, in which the jail keys were kept, and in which the Sheriff found them when he unlocked his safe, was open when he left it, and the jail keys afterward replaced. Access to the room in which the safe is located can be gained by a window from the outside, the door to the room being always locked when the Sheriff is not in it. Whoever rendered the assistance must have been acquainted with all the internal arrangements of the jail and Sheriff's office. Only three keys were necessary to effect the escape, as the outer key would lock all the cells.

Thrown aside, however, the fact was apparent that the prisoners had made their escape, and had gotten about half an hour's start of the authorities. The most important of the prisoners is Henry Birchland, the ruffian who killed recently been tried and convicted of the murder of James Allingham. The full details of this crime and trial are familiar to our readers. It will also be remembered that Birchland within a week or two past since his sentence, tried to cheat the law by starving himself, but finally gave this up, to try, it is thought, the new and last dodge —escape from jail—which thus far has been crowned with success.

Sheriff Ramsey as soon as he discovered how matters stood, posted messengers out through the surrounding country to intercept, if possible, the fugitives. He likewise offered a reward of $100 for the re-capture of Birchland, and called the police of Pittsburgh of the fact. The greatest excitement prevailed in the town of Washington, which in a measure was shown in police circles here when the information of the escape became known. The male portion of the townspeople, to a goodly number, constituted themselves detectives and joined in the pursuit, but their efforts were unavailing, and neither there nor here has there been anything heard of the fugitives since.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

On application of D. H Bingham & Co., of New York city, petitioning creditors, a restraining order was granted against certain creditors of Shugert & Starr, debtors, of Erie county.

John H. Bailey, Esq., assignee of Duncan Keith, of Armstrong county, bankrupt, presented a petition for the sale of certain real estate, free from liens, &c., and an order was made for a hearing in the same on next Saturday.

The assignee of John T. Patterson, of Allegheny City, bankrupt, was ordered to pay the officer's costs as far as the funds in his hands would permit.

Mary Cook, of Beaver county, indicted on a charge of selling liquor without payment of special tax, having been arrested, and being unable to give bail, was ordered to be committed to the Allegheny county jail.

T. Fawcett & Son, of this city, filed a bill in admiralty for collision against the steamboat "Stella." Process and citation ordered and made returnable on 4th prox.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

The Court met with a view of passing sentence upon those persons convicted of criminal offenses at the recent term. The following sentences were imposed:

James Nicholson and Walter M. Boyd, indicted for conspiracy, out of the charge of entering the billiard rooms of J. H. Jeffords, with intent to commit a felony, and carrying away thirty-six billard balls, were each sentenced to pay the costs of the prosecution, a fine of six cents and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary of eighteen months. Nicholson, on a charge of larceny of sundry goods, preferred by D. A. Fralich, to which he plead guilty, was also sentenced to pay the costs of the prosecution, a fine of six cents, and to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for a period of two years, this sentence to take place at the expiration of the former one.

Matthew F. Kennedy, charged by Peter Kunzer with felonious assault and battery, and who plead guilty to simple assault and battery, was sentenced to pay the cost and a fine of one hundred dollars, or give security for the payment of same within ten days.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Adam New man, charged, on oath of R. A. J. Cain, with surety of the peace, were dismissed without costs.

Christopher Leshaid, convicted on two indictments, one of selling liquor on Sunday and the other of selling liquor without license, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars in each case.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

Court met but transacted nothing other than the usual routine business.

Trial list for To-day.

59. Jno. Huckestine vs. Andrew Taggart et al.
61. S. Reynolds vs. J. P. Foor et al.
69. Weir et ux. vs. Soles.
75. Stanbury & Co. vs. Koerner Bros.
86. Thos. C. Fogarty vs. Dan'l. Donahoo et al.
89. Frank Huffman vs. Peter Huffman.
101. J. D. Williams vs. B. G. Warren.
113. P. G. Middleton vs. Wm. Beardall et al.

COMMON PLEAS COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

In the matter of the petition of Mrs. Matilda Tipping for the benefit of the act of Assembly securing to married women their separate earnings, the Court granted the prayer of the petitioner.

In consideration of a petition being presented and read, the Court decreed that the sale of the real estate of Maria Catherine Dinglor, a lunatic be confirmed, and that the petitioner, Jacob Dressel, be permitted to execute a deed of sale according to the terms of contract.

On motion of defendant's attorney, a rule was granted on plaintiff in the case of Bonsall vs. Kirkpatrick, to show cause why a new trial should not be granted.

In the matter of the petition of Jacob Webner vs. Indiana township for a settlement of claims made for collecting road taxes, the Court granted a rule on the Auditors and Treasurer of the township to show cause why the petitioner should not be credited with the amount of cost and labor claimed.

In the matter of the petition of John Wible, of Allegheny, asking leave to adopt Joseph Alexander Cook as one of his heirs, the Court, being satisfied that the future of the child would be promoted by the adoption, granted the petition, and decreed that the child assume the name of Joseph Alexander Wible.

In the equity case of William P. Wright and Mary, his wife, vs. Sophia Beckfield, Charles Rigor, et al., the Court appointed G. P. Fulton, Esq., Master, to take testimony.

Trial List for To-day.

222.—De Haven vs. Knox.
30. Spencer vs. Morlege.
43. Smick vs. Deer.
81. Hanton et ux. vs Duncan.
95. Hauffman vs Hahn.
114. Shaw et al. vs. Stelger.
116. Stewart & Co. vs. Porter et al.
118. Wall vs. Wall.
121. O'Conner vs. McGuire et al.
130. Shaw vs. Spencer, Jones & Co,

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MORE ABOUT "JOHN."

The Opposition Spreading—Meeting in New Castle—Coolie Importation Denounced—The Whole Question Again Under Review—Strong Resolutions Expressive of Public Feeling.

Although the weather was very unpleasant, and but little effort had been put forth to give information that such a meeting would be held, a very large assemblage of the citizens of New Castle met in White Hall on last Thursday evening, and gave expression in a very orderly yet very decided manner to their views on the question of the introduction of Coolie labor into the work shops of that vicinity. Hon. J. W. Wallace was called to preside, and Messrs. W. H. Reynolds, James McGoun, John Davis and J. H. Hartsuff, were elected Vice Presidents, and the representatives of the press were invited to act as Secretaries.

On taking the chair the President, in stating the object of the meeting, said that he understood the meeting had been called without distinction of political parties, for the purpose of giving the citizens of New Castle an opportunity of expressing their opinions, and having an interchange of sentiment touching the important question, which was now agitating the minds of the people in many portions of our country, and which was known as the

CHINESE QUESTION,

or the policy of importing Chinese laborers by contract and for speculation, and placing them in our workshops and manufacturing establishments, to the prejudice and injury of the American laborer and mechanic.

In further explanation of the objects of the meeting, he said he thought there was no one present who had come there for the purpose of arraying labor against capital, as though there was a natural antagonism existing between them. Such was not the fact, and such was not the purpose of the meeting, but the people had assembled together to discuss this question on its own merits; that it was a question in which the labor of the country was deeply interested, and labor constituting the wealth of the country, it thereby became a question of great magnitude, affecting the future welfare, happiness and prosperity of the nation.

He further stated that all his life he had been an earnest advocate of protection to American industry, because the question of tariff is a question of *labor*. Money could be had in the old world at much lower rates than with us, and that men, out of the

SECRESITIES OF SHEER POVERTY,

were compelled to work in the mines and workshops for a compensation which afforded them but a bare subsistence. Consequently, with cheap money and cheap labor, the European manufacturer could undersell us in the markets of the world; hence the policy of a tariff to protect both the capitalist and the laborer against the importation of foreign fabrics, the product of pauper labor. If, then, the capitalist must be protected by a tariff, and at the same time be allowed to import Coolie laborers from China to do his work, why, then, the policy becomes lop-sided and unjust towards the intelligent laborer and mechanic of our own country. This discrimination cannot be allowed. The Government of the United States has entire and complete control over this matter, and the coolie traffic must be stopped, for at the best it is but a miserable system of peonage.

On motion a committee consisting of Messrs. Black, Sillman Briggs, Capt. Jno. Young, J. B. Barber, T. Bryson, J. Taylor and Wm. Power, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Dr. E. S. N. Morgan, who made some interesting facts about the Chinese, for the masses to think about. He said Coolie labor was a new crusade against free labor.

A LITTLE REVIEW.

The committee being ready to report, offered the following premable and resolutions which were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, A number of the citizens of this country, regardless of the wishes and wants of American citizens, are actually engaged in the importation and introduction of a semi-civilized race of Chinese, who can never become assimilated to Americans, who have no intention to become citizens, who will never defend our country against the aroggs of other nations, who pay nothing into our treasury, who neither directly nor indirectly patronize farmers, mechanics, grocers or merchants, and who are content to work for a paltry pittance scarcely sufficient to furnish an American the scanty means of bare subsistence; and

WHEREAS, The introduction of Chinese labor, according to the present mode of importation, in large squads, already under contract, at a mere pittance, compared with the real value of labor in this country, is calculated, if not designed, to destroy the dignity of labor by robbing industry of its just reward, thus rendering the intelligent working man, be he tradesman, mechanic, or laborer, unable to support himself or those dependent upon him, and in addition to all this, we believe it to be a system of peon slavery, which was instituted, and is now being carried into effect, by men who are void of principle, religion, free institutions or regard for their fellow men, and if not prevented will ultimately lead to the overthow of all those social and religious liberties, and free institutions, which are held so dear by every American citizen. Holding these, these and similar views, we proceed to the adoption of the following resolutions

AND STRONG DENUNCIATION.

Resolved, That we, as citizens of Lawrence county, do hereby protest against the introduction and employment of Chinese labor in this country, that we will withhold our influence and support from every man, whatever his profession or occupation may be, who favors the introduction, employment or retention of Chinese labor in this country.

Resolved, That we most emphatically condemn the action of the Economic Society in being foremost in introducing Chinese lab